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VOL. 1 NO. 209 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.,1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th „	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st „	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
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„ LONDON . .	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles .	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool .	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 6th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 7th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 10th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PURNEA.....3306 Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418 „ 27th Nov.
†PUDUA.....3305 „ 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413 „ 25th
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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4th November, 1913.

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Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

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Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni &c.

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Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that "a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one." The holder of Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

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Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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NITRATE of SODA. WANTED first class SOLE-AGENT to push the sale of this Fertiliser. Only well established firms need apply. Good commission and prospects. Apply Box No. 111, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0676

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The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED by February 15th an experienced housekeeper for Auckland House School, Simla—For full particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Auckland House, Simla.

WANTED for passage home Dec. 10th fully trained English nurse for child 8 months. Possible permanency.—Apply to BLAKE, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

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WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer. —Apply Mrs. BARR, Bikaner.

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WANTED—GRADUATES for the New English School, Nadiad. Apply sharp stating terms and second language. Pay Rs. 50 to 80. S. A. VASANADA, Head Master, Junagada, Nagarvada.

WANTED

WANTED—MECHANIC for high pressure K. O. lamps, and electric fittings. Must speak English. Apply personally with testimonials to R. DITMAR, Esplanade Road.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc. preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p. m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Maharaja, Alwar.

WANTED—VOYAGE HOME.—A Clergyman's wife and daughter will escort or look after child on voyage home early December in return for one assisted 2nd class passage. Apply Rev. H. J. HOARE, Peshawar.

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED for six weeks from 1st Feb. next small furnished house with good Compound in or near Bombay or part of a house with or without attendance. Apply "C," Poona Hotel, Poona. 0681

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital Ludhiana—One qualified female Nurse or Sub-assistant Surgeon to act as nurse; pay Rs. 60 p. m. with house rent Rs. 15 p. m.; and a qualified female Compounder on Rs. 25 p. m.—Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Ludhiana.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED Second-hand copy STEINGASS'S PERSIAN DICTIONARY. Must be in thoroughly good condition. Apply to

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,
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WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for temporary service in Rajputana, for about a year, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Rajputana, Ajmer.

WANTED.—European temporary Engineer for famine relief work in Bundelkhand Political Agency for some 6 to 8 months; pay Rs. 600 fixed travelling allowance Rs. 150, free unfurnished house. Must be European and have good Engineering qualifications and experience irrigation works.—Apply sending certificates before 15th November next to POLITICAL AGENT Newgong.

WANTED—For the Sanatana Dharma High School, Bhavnagar.

(1) An experienced M.A. or B.A. as Head Master.

(2) A Graduate, strong in Mathematics, as Assistant Master.

Pay according to qualifications.—Apply sharp, with testimonials, to the PROPRIETORS.

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Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce the MILLIONS POLICY on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25, to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

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WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B.Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to

THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED immediately a competent practical licensed building SUPERVISOR, capable of arranging labour and materials and controlling departmental work. Apply giving full particulars and salary expected to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
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WANTED—A qualified MAISTRY on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. consolidated. Men with previous experience need only apply to:

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Engineer in charge,
Salsette Building Sites, Andheri.
0698

WANTED.— For the Punjab Agricultural College, Chemical Department One Demonstrator in Chemistry ; stipend Rs. 70 per mensem. One Assistant Chemist for chemical research work, commencing salary Rs. 70-7-140 rising to 145-9-235, with free quarters. Candidates for the above appointments should submit their applications accompanied by testimonials at once to the undersigned and should indicate the earliest date on which their services will be available.

J. H. BARNES, PRINCIPAL,
Punjab Agricultural College,
Lyallpur.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to Statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile manufacture at a recognized Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:

(1) Age.
(2) Nationality.
(3) Whether they are statutory natives of India.
(4) Whether married or single and with or without family.
(5) And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Weaving Institute,
Serampore, Bengal.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

To THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

FOR SALE:

BOATS FOR SALE—Two Clinker built eight-oared boats, one Clinker built four-oared boat, one tub four and several Rob Roy canoes.

The above boats are old but in good condition and fit for several years hard work, and are only sold owing to newer boats having been bought. Prices from Rs. 200 downwards. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Bull-terrier Puppies, by "Robert the Devil" (Won His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup for the best dog in the show, Naini Tal, 1913, ex "Bloomsbury Patch" (2nd prize, Simla, 1912) and "Patsey" born on the 19th July 1913, and the 2nd August 1913, respectively, marked Rs. 50, each, pure white Rs. 150 each. Hearing guaranteed. Apply to W. E. JARDINE, The Residency, Gwalior, C. I.

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR—5-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

B. Aus. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

B. W. M.BERYL, I. P. A. C., aged 11, has played in several tournaments, up to weight. Believed polo sound. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to Lieut. E. V. BINNEY, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

FOR SALE—A pair of imported Airedale dogs: perfect manners, and in good health. For particulars apply to Mrs. BOWER, 6 Parbati Villas, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Pure breed smooth haired FOX TERRIER Puppies. Tails well docked and able to lap. Apply to Box 113, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Lady's Fur Coat—nearly new. A good length. Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 114, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to

P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay,
Telephone No. 344.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GONE HOME. SMART rubber tyred 2 seated Trap by Windover, all latest improvements practically new, cost Rs. 950. Price Rs. 500.—Apply Capt. NEWTON-DAVIS, I.M.S., 18th K. G. O. Lancers, Meerut.

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer. —11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 meter milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914 Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to

W. W. SMART, I.C.S.
0697 Poona.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Motor Car, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, very comfortable body with plenty of room in the driver's seat, shock absorbers, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel tyres complate, hood, screen two acetylene headlights, three other lamps, horn speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON, 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 250, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once. Apply Lieut H. R. LODGE, R. F. A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—Ladies' Royal Club Swift BICYCLE, with lamp and all accessories. Quite new, only used a few hours. Owner gone home. Rs. 120.—Apply to Mr. A. ABLETT, Fort House, Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E. Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED FLAT on Colaba Reclamation. Two bed rooms, with a dressing and bath room to each separate drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and servant's quarters. Electric lights and fans and latest sanitary arrangements. Immediate possession or a little later. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Tele. No. 458,
Office Tele. No. 2611.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available Married Couple or single gents.—Apply Mrs. BURDETT, 4, Wellesley House, Cooperage.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available immediate occupation for Married Couple or Bachelors, also outside Board.—Apply Mrs. RENNARD 1, Waterloo Mansions.

TO LET—Two UPPER STORIES, open on all sides, situated near Sandhurst Road.—Apply to A. C. D'SOUZA and SONS, 46c, Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr. P M. MURZBAN, next door.

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded. Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I the undersigned have registered the style right of manufacturing and selling tin boxes of pressed joints without solder of square, round and oblong in shape upto 8 inch. in size. Any one found manufacturing or selling the aforesaid tins will be prosecuted.

(Sd.) SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI,
Musjid Bunder Road, Numda Bazar, Post No. 3.
Bombay, 7th October 1913.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shahdra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, (Cantab.) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that I the undersigned ALLAUDIN CASSUM SHIVJEE who for about the last 18 years was a partner of Messrs. VISRAM ESMAIL & Co., (late Messrs. BANDALLY ESMAIL) carrying on business in Hides, Skins, Horns, etc., in Bombay and Central Provinces, have dissolved from the said firm of Messrs. VISRAM ESMAIL & Co., on Samvat 1969 Aso Vad 30th Wednesday the 29th day of Octr. 1913 and now carry on my independant business in Hides, Skins, Horns, etc., in the name and style of ALLANDIN CASUM at KHADAK—72 NISHANPADA ROAD, BOMBAY from Samvat 1970 Kartak Sud 1st Thursday the 30th day of Oct. 1913.

ALLADIN CASSUM SHIVJEE,
Bombay, 4th November, 1913. 0701

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on Thursday the 13th day of November 1913 for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of 550 tons of good quality of Natal, Ballihari or Desharghur steam coal from alongside steamer or from Bunder.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 3rd November 1913. 0703.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candiates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 586 of 1913.

RE. NAGSEY SEJPAL AND GOVINDJI NAGSEY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st residing at Sak Gulli, Mandvi, outside the Fort and the 2nd residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort, until lately carrying on business in partnership as Gum Merchants at Khoja Moholla Mandvi outside the Fort, under the style or firm of Govindji Sejpal; adjudged. Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Nagsey Sejpal and Govindji Nagsey, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents, do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 3rd November, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shahdra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing Agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, (Cantab) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, up to 4 p.m. of FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and other stations on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Railway.

2. A Tender Form and Schedule, to which is attached a notice embodying the terms and conditions, &c., of the sale, can be had on application to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited Negapatam, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in part.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office
Trichinopoly, 21st October, 1913.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores for twelve months, commencing from the First day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen:—

Cocoanut Oil .... About	10 to	15	Cwts.
Castor Oil ..... "	200 to	300	Tons.
Bulk Oil Kerosene "	70 to	80,000	Galls.
Kerosene Oil 150 deg. flash ..... "	200 to	300	Cases.
Axle Oil ..... "	30 to	40	Tons.
Engine Oil (Heavy) ..... "	10 to	15	"
H.E.Q. Oil or any other oil suitable for High Speed bearings	1 to	2	"
Loco. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ... "	8 to	10	"
F. F. F. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make) ... "	1 to	2	"
Lamp Cotton (Long Sizing No. 1 Best) "	35 to	45	"
Waste Cotton ... "	7 to	12	"
Tallow Russian "	1 to	2	"
Country Blasting Powder—To stand the test made at the Colliery, particulars of which may be had on application ... "	125 to	175	"

To be delivered free at Singareni Collieries Station, N. G. S. Railway.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakages and other preventable causes.

Empty Oil Casks will not be returned.

Each item to be tender for separately.

Sealed tenders endorsed as such, with samples, will be received by the Colliery Manager, at his Office, Singareni Collieries, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th November 1913.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The succesful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Colliery Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE COLLIERY MANAGER,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ld.,
SINGARENI COLLIERIES (DECCAN.)
Office of the Colliery Manager,
Singareni Collieries,
31st October 1913.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
606—88

THE SOUND IN VESTTMEN AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A REALLY NOTABLE FILM
"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT."
Full of pretty touches and quaint scenes.

The Magic Word
WIFFLES
is enough to guarantee a hearty laugh and there's 2,500 feet of it.

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night at 9-15 sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
To-morrow Night.
The Enchanting and Popular
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS
"THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.
The Rage of America.
SATURDAY NEXT THE 8th November
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
MONDAY & TUESDAY NOV. 10th & 11th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Farce
'THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3**. Gallery Re. **1.**
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
Watch next Week's List of New Plays.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Monday November 24th.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co.
at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.
The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.

The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

LECTURE ON "INDIAN MUSIC."—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S.T.) 6 p.m. to-day by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Principal, "Ghandharva Mahavidyalaya" ("Academy of of Indian Music"), Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Harmony in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

0696

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Tharni Road. **NIGHTLY** Tel. No. 1271.
FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.

An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.

3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-30 to 9-30 ONLY.
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | **"TALE OF TWO CITIES."**

PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.")* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road,
GIRGAUM.

A Great three-reel Detective Drama
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.

An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.

3,000 OF THRILLS.
SEVERAL OTHER GOOD PICTURES.

TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

Saturday Price Show :—
at 5 to 6-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET, NAL BAZZAR.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Dhanibai, widow and administratrix of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji, the Mortgagors, in exercise of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1912, and made between the said Dhanibai, widow and administratrix of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned proeprty on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khoja Street, Outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2643-2643, and New No. 9666, Old Survey No. 877, and New Survey No. 4318, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7297 and Street No. 190-194, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bara Imams, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration of sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2638, and New No. 9649, Old Survey No. 893, and New Survey No. 4319, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7298 and Street No. and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the South by another property of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applicaion may be made to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT WORLI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mooga an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the following piece of ground.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (Paddy land) situate at Varli near Hainse Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 14,783 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 23 New No. 12807, New Survey No. 1/3093 and assessed by the Municipality in G. Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, opposite the Royal Opera House, on Saturday, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the stock in trade of the shop known as the "Lady's Emporium" consisting of crepes, sadras, lacepieces, lace insertions, trimmings, black velvet pieces for embroidering borders, blouses, ribbons, petticoats, jublas, chemise, night-dresses, camisoles, princess skirts, voiles, dress-goods and a lot of remnants as well as ties, collars, shirts, &c., for gentlemen in very good varieties.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

N.B.—The above goods are to be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve and are sold to make room for new goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresdon terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandelliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs, cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.
THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE
HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION
OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37 APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.
30

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 20th instant at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—The right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Sultanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Radaria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji Devidas, Solicitors, at their office Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, very valuable and handsome substantial French Polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture specially made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as automatic sliding dining table, dining room arm and armless chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, rich glass and crockeryware, glass door plate cupboard, comfortable upholstered corner sofa with curtain to match, teapoys, Singapore cane chairs, Brand new complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica with stand, Banjo in case, English palm stands, door curtains, square piano by Schiedmayer imported by Marks & Co. in good order, fancy flower vases, iron complete bedsteads, reclining sofas, mirror and panel door clothes almiras, panel door hanging press, chest of drawers, mirror hatstand marble top dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, meatsafe, dispense tables etc.

The property of C. R. DARLINGTON Esqr., proceeded to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1913.

"NEGLIGENCE" AT PARROT SHOW

SHOWMAN ACQUITTED OF CAUSING ONLOOKER INJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Habibulla Abdulla, a servant in the employ of Keshavji Mulji running a parrot show at Sandhurst Road, was charged with a rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was exhibiting certain tricks performed by a parrot. One of the items of the programme was that a parrot put a lighted torch to the torch hole of a toy cannon charged with gun-powder. On the 11th October last while the accused was attending to the show, the cannon was fired by the parrot. It was alleged that the cannon was negligently placed by the accused and that some substance from the cannon struck a boy named Ram Gavaria, who had been watching the show, in the right eye. The injuries were so serious that the eye had to be removed in the hospital.

His Worship discharged the accused, holding that it was a case of pure accident. The cannon had been fired in the usual manner, and the powder touching the ground raised some dust which went into the boy's eye.

DAILY WEATHER EPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east and the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north where maximum temperature is in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and at Bhavnagar Para and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect Minimum temperature is lower than usual in north Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Punjab has moved slightly eastwards but the associated rainfall has been insignificant in the plains. In the extreme south Negapatam reports 1.20" of rain.

Some showers may occur in the extreme south. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in north Rajputana, the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 3rd of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Normal diffs. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	90.3	65.0	64	..	0.00	—0.03
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.3	75.3	68	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	92.3	78.6	49	..	0.00	—0 06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	64.0	56	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	76.9	49.6	85	002	0.11	+ 0.11
Lahore	86.4	60.2	67	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	93.2	66.0	46	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	87.5	63.9	67	003	0.00	—0.10
Delhi	89.0	?	50	..	0.00	—0.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.0	63.5	28	..	0.00	—0.02
Mainpuri	90.8	54.4	48	..	0.00	—0.08
Jhansi	91.6	64.5	29	..	0.00	—0.03
Cawnpore	88.6	60.0	51	..	0.00	—0.10
Allahabad	90.1	59.0	48	..	0.00	—0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.6	65.8	57	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	85.5	73.0	88	..	0.00	—0.01
Ajmer	91.6	62.2	49	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	92.2	59.6	37	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	93.6	63.6	35	..	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.5	68.0	79	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	85.3	76.2	72	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	88.6	68.3	69	..	00.0	0.00
Rajkot	95.6	63.3	67	..	0.00	0.00
Bhavnagar Para.	94.5	63.8	42	..	0.00	0.00
Surat	96.9	64.6	65	..	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	96.6	66.7	42	..	0.00	0.00
Dessa	96.3	57.4	49	..	0.00	0.00
Neemuch	88.9	57.0	32	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	89.1	58.1	38	..	0.00	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	52.8	56	..	0.00	—0.05
Saugor	87.8	68.1	18	..	0.00	—0.01
Hoshangabad	89.6	57.4	41	..	0.00	—0.02
Khandwa	92.7	57.1	48	..	0.00	—0.04
Akola	96.7	56.0	38	..	0.00	—0.04
Amraoti	91.8	61.3	48	..	0.00	—0.04
Nagpur	91.6	58.8	51	..	0.00	—0.11
Chanda	89.5	68.0	72	..	..	—0.15
Raipur	88.7	64.6	60	..	..	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	74.4	78	..	..	—0.11
Ratnagiri	93.3	70.4	72	..	..	—0.12
Mormugao	84.0	69.7	88	..	0.00	—0.29
Karwar	87.2	67.5	89	..	..	—0.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	58.6	41	..	..	—0.04
Ahmednagar	80.6	55.0	40	..	..	—0.1
Poona	90.0	58.3	68	..	..	—0.10
Sholapur	90.8	62.6	36	..	0.00	—0.24
Bijapur	89.2	62.3	55	..	0.00	—0.24
Belgaum	85.2	55.5	48	..	0.00	—0.39
Aurangabad	90.9	58.5	34	..	0.00	—0.12
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.4	61.2	59	..	0.00	—0.15
Hyderabad	89.8	63.2	57	..	0.00	—0.33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	75.8	71	..	0.03	—0.55
Calicut	85.3	74.6	84	..	2.03	+1.20
Cochin	84.7	73.7	82	002	0.96	—0.28
Colombo	85.0	73.5	90	..	1.76	+0.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	71.2	78	..	..	—1.42
Bellary	91.0	66.8	62	..	..	—0.41
Guddapah	89.5	68.5	74	..	..	—0.49
Madras	84.5	72.0	80	..	0.24	—1.51
Bangalore	81.8	60.8	64	..	..	—0.57
Coimbator	85.4	67.3	88	..	0.39	+0.07
Trichinopoly	80.1	70.3	78	..	0.30	—0.28
Negapatam	79.7	68.7	86	120	4.32	+2.12

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 4th November 1913

1169. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 4th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters at 6. 45 P.M. to-day, Tuesday, the 4th instant.

1170. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 5th November.-Commancing Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with caps.

1171. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclists) Company:—
No. 7594 Cyclist J.H. James.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The disturbance affecting the north caused precipitation along the Himalayas from Kashmir to Chakrata. Rainfall occurred also in Burma and in the South Peninsula.

The chief falls are Yamethin, one and a half inches; Murree, a half; Srinagar, three quarters; Sonemarg, two Tinnevelly and Negapatam, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd November 1913 was 30.130 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water			Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.	4	2	7 a	25	5
		m 3	12	25	1
Wed.	5	4	11	26	3
		m 4	8 a	28	4
Thur.	6	m 5	19	25	1
		5	46 a	27	3
Friday	7	m 6	36	26	2
		7	35 a	25	6
Satur.	8	m 7	43	25	2
		8	38 a	24	4
Sun.	9	m 8	21	25	5
		9	14 a	25	1

1913	Low Water			Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	4	m 9	33	20	7
		8	43 a	18	4
Wed.	5	m 11	10	20	10
		9	40 a	19	8
Thur.	6	0	39 a	20	6
		11	22 a	20	5
Friday		m 1	34 a	19	10
Satur.	8	m 1	0	20	10
		2	14 a	19	1
Sun.	9	m 1	58	20	7
		2	44	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4. (Tuees.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
5. (Wed.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m
6. (Thur.	6h. 41H.	6h. 4m
7. (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 3m
8. (Satur.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9. (Sun.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov.	6th.	0h 4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	14th	4h 41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	21st	1h 26.5m.	P. M

"WORST CASE OF CRUELTY."

BULLOCK CART DRIVER FINED.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, yesterday, a bullock-cart driver, named Bhaga Dhurma, was charged at the instance of Veterinary Surgeon T. G. Desai, with cruelty to his bullock.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had by constantly beating the bullock rendered the animal a mass of sores and abcesses. To prevent the condition of the animal being known he covered up the sores with paint and continued using the bullock.

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Chairman of the Bench, convicting the accused, remarked that this was the worst case of torture which had come to his notice. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

2nd November.

S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh	October 18.
S.S. Barala	Milne	Busreh	October 21.
S.S. Stephnotis	Goodridge	Calcutta	October 22.
S.S. Ula	Oliver	Samarang	October 8.
S.S. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	Glasgow	Septem. 27.
S.S. City of Bombay	Gray	Karachi	October 31.

3rd November.

S.S. City of Calcutta	Elliott	Glasgow	October 4.
S.S. Dulwick	Redding	Cardiff	Septem. 27.

DEPARTURES.

November 3rd.

S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi.
H.M.S. Swiftsure	Nugent	Muscat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Tuesday:—

S.S. Hallington	Rogers	Barrow-in-Furudos.
S.S. Queen Adelaide	Ritson	Calcutta.
S.S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Hohenfels	for	Hamburg.
,,	Inkenturn	for	Do.
,,	Dumra	for	Persian Gulf.
,,	Elysia	for	Liverpool etc.
,,	City of Bombay	for	Dunkirk.
,,	Ula	for	Calcutta.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left here at 6-30 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 18th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 21st with a general cargo, 70 cases opium and passengers.

S.S. Stephnotis:—The steaer Stephnotis, 2584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 22nd with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain A. G. Oliver, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Samarang, which port she had left on October 8th with a cargo of sugar and one passenger.

S.S. Clan Macfarlane:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3107 tons, Captain J. W. Swanston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she had left on September 27th with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Bombay:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Bombay, 3354 tons, Captain J. Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 31st with balast.

S.S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4891 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, which port she had left on October 4th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dulwich:—The steamer Dulwich, 2115 tons, Captain D. O. Redding, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cardiff, which port she had left on September 27th with a cargo of Coal.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Halligton:—The steamer Halligton, 2722 tons, Captain J. S. Rogers, will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of manganese oil.

S.S. Queen Adelaide:—The steamer Queen Adelaide, 3195 tons, Captain E. Ritlon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with balla.t.

S.S. Assaye:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Assaye, 4358 tons, Captain G. J. Coldwell will sail to-day for Shanghi with a general cargo and passengers.

MONDAY November 3rd 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Aget
A.	Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
C.	& R. Konig	Coltzon	A. S. & Co
D.	& E. Strathfullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co
H.	Abydos	Davis	B. & A S N & Co
K.	City or Sparta	McGreger	K. N. & Co.
M.	ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. &Co
N.	Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
P.	Inxenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Recl.vana	Buckley	T. M. & Co
2.	Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. G.& Co
3.	Chupra	Macfaiden	M. M & Co
4.	Saigon Maru	Namaquchi	O. S. K.
5.	Fultala	Cocklin	M. M. & Co
6.	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7.	Kybfels	Fridus	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
9.	E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
14.	Durma	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
15.	Ardgair	Auld	J. M. & Co
20c	Ton Crane Selstan	Forbes	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Begum	Ellis	T. M. &Co
City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
Dulwich	Redding.	
Dunrobin	Carr	
Elgin	Patts.	
Hoseicee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. &Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani.
Khoarou	Hannaa	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co
Onda	Pittarn	M. M. & Co
Plassy	Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Hashmits	N. Y. K.
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Stephnotis	Goodridge.	
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram &Co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sutherland	Lousstaff	The Bombay & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C A G. & Co
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co

A MILITARY DESERTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Home charged J. W. Watt of the 90th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery with desertion.

The charge against the accused was that he deserted the Battery, now stationed at Nowshera, on or about the 10th May last. Last week Inspector Home was making some inquiries in connection with a theft case, when the accused mentioned that he belonged to the Battery.

His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to the Military authorities for trial.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 3.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 95-5-6 for 30th November delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

Ready paper was in demand at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented no activity worth noticing yet the improvement in rates of several Mill Shares which had taken place yesterday was well maintained.

Fazulbhai were in demand for cash at Rs. 445 and David at Rs. 440.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 700 for cash.

Crescent were placed at Rs. 100 and Currimbhoi at Rs. 206-4.

Finlays improved to Rs. 292-8 and Swans at Rs. 260.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares changed hands in lot for spot payment at the rates varying from Rs. 38 to Rs. 40.

The Press Shares remained neglected.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 192.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3

Opening Tone	..	..	..	..	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	..	..	..	..	8.000
Total imports	..	..	..	..	7.000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7.20	7.20
D. J.	7.17	7.17
J. F.	7.16	7.16
F. M.	7.15	7.15
M. A.	7.15	7.15
A. M.	7.14	7.14
M. J.	7.14	7.14
J. J.	7.11	7.11
J. A.	7.07	7.08

A SWORD FROM KOWEIT.

ARAB PASSENGER FINED FOR BREACH OF ARMS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gonga charged an Arab named Robha Majlub, a passenger from Koweit by the S. S. Barala, with importing a sword without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday last the accused was attempting to go out of the docks with the sword slung on his waist but concealed under his cloak, when he was arrested by a Customs sepoy.

The accused admitted having brought the sword from Koweit for sale to a friend of his.

He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WIDOW'S AGONY

of disappointment is her inheritance, when her husband means to make a decent provision for her, but defers doing it. The unexpected always happens, and he who sacrifices his very life's blood for her welfare and happiness, becomes the cause of her misery and sorrow. What is to be the inheritance of your wife?

TAKE THE

MILLIONS POLICY

IF YOU DESIRE TO LEAVE Rs. 25,000 TO HER THIS IS HOW IT WORKS:

From among the First 2,50,000 policy holders who take this policy for Rs. 250 under the 10 years' plan the heirs of the First 10,000 policy holders who die after the third year's premium has been paid on all polices, will receive the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 among them in the following order:—

1	CLAIM	OF	Rs. 25,000	Rs.	25,000.
1	,,	,,	,, 15,000	,,	15,000.
1	,,	,,	,, 10,000	,,	10,000.
5	CLAIMS	,,	,, 4,000	,,	20,000.
12	,,	,,	,, 1,250	,,	15,000.
20	,,	,,	,, 750	,,	15,000.
160	,,	,,	,, 625	,,	1,00,000.
800	,,	,,	,, 250	,,	2,00,000.
3,000	,,	,,	,, 100	,,	3,00,000.
6,000	,,	,,	,, 50	,,	3,00,000.
10,000	CLAIMS	OF		Rs.	10,00,000

The heirs of the first claimant will receive Rs. 25,000, those of the second Rs. 15,000, and so on until the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been divided among 10,000 claimants, each claim will be in addition to the sum assured.

Ladies and Gentlemen alike can take this policy. The annual premium in one case exceeds Rs. 25. It is payable for 10 years only. Three guaranteed options are attached to the policy. Full particulars may be had on application to the

PIONEER ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

249, Hornby Road, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEED FOR STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION.

RUSSIAN LOAN WITHDRAWN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Too much importance is attached to the personal organisation of our Stock Exchange by those anxious to explain the scarcity of business, especially that of a speculative nature that characterises Throgmorton Street at the present time. But I have had so much to say in past letters regarding the main causes of stagnation that some little attention to the domestic troubles of the "House" may be excused. In the first place the membership of the Stock Exchange is far too great, even with two classes of dealers. Then there is the question whether the "jobber" should not be extinguished; and another extremely important point, which is overlooked by most writers and seems too subtle to be grasped by the average critic, is the privacy with which the affairs of the Stock Exchange are carried on and the secrecy in which its dealings are transacted. Those brought up from boyhood within the precincts of an institution like the London Stock Exchange are the last to see clearly the obsolete characteristics that have run to rust, and clog the wheels of the machine. It is safe to say that one man out of ten thousand, outside the House, knows nothing of its methods; while not one Englishman in ten million has even been within its portals. The Stock Exchange exists for the benefit of the public, and some effort should be made to have the public interests watched and protected. Had this been done it would have been discovered long ago that it was not to the public interest to employ two men drawing a percentage out of the client. In old days the "jobber" had his uses. If you gave an order for a certain share or stock to be bought, matters were facilitated by that gentleman's appeal to a "jobber" in that particular share, who made a study of the particular market, and would at once quote a price. But nowadays your "jobber" does nothing of the sort; he secures his intermediate profit out of another client before he will undertake to sell or purchase on behalf of a broker, thus making extra expense for the broker's client. This is obviously bad business in times of competition like the present, so far as the English public is concerned; but it is far worse in its effects on business with provincial exchanges and foreign bourses, where only one class of members exists. Even the amateur can see the advantage of the jobbing fraternity in the old days, in "making" a "market" in shares, and forming a department. But there is nothing of this sort at the present time that could not be undertaken by brokers, and there is really no need for the two classes of men. When the Stock Exchange Committee last February took in hand the question of jobbers treading the ground that was supposed to be sacred to brokers, and brokers doing business that was reckoned by the perquisite of the jobbing fraternity, they were dealing with a difficulty that was the obvious outcome of a worn-out system. Instead of laying down rules to distinguish the duties of the separate classes, they should have abolished "jobbers" as such. Whether it was feasible at the time is perhaps a question, but that it must be the ultimate outcome seems certain.

THE CLOUD ON 'CHANGE.

There have been times during the past few months when I have wondered whether some mental twist toward gloomy predictions has accounted for my forebodings in view of the opposite opinions I have found around me. Had such proved to have been the case, no one would have welcomed the fact more cheerfully than myself. Unfortunately my prophecies have proved too true and nervous apprehension regarding the immediate future of the money market hangs like a cloud on the already much oppressed Stock Exchange. It is true that the weekly return of the Bank of England has proved somewhat of a relief, shewing as it does a temporary cessation of the outflow of gold. But nervousness that the directors may be forced to put the standard rate up to six per cent. still exists, and certainly Lombard Street has prepared for it even if it hopes against so serious a step. How serious such a step must be, can be gathered from the fact that the last occasion on which the City experienced a six per cent. quotation was during the historic money crisis in the United States six years ago, one of the most serious crisis in the economic history of the world.

The state of the money market accounts for the withdrawal, temporarily at any rate, of a Russian government loan. This was to have been the forerunner of a series of Russian issues; the fact of the matter being that Russian ventures have been floated in Paris and Brussels until those two centres have had about as much of that country's scrip as they care to carry; so London had been looked on as a likely field for a future exploitation. So far Russian issues in England had been confined to oil shares; of recent years anyhow. But the hopeless failure of an attractive colonial loan warned the promoters of this foreign issue that times were not propitious, to the flotation of their protege. In the meanwhile it may be pointed out that the Turkish and Bulgarian loans to be issued in Paris will probably be entirely confined to that city. Fortunately the French Government can by law control the dealing with foreign loans in France, a fact of great importance in view of what I have explained in the past regarding armament companies, loans to Balkan States, and the French press.

SPECULATIVE BUSINESS DEAD.

I see it mentioned in some quarters that too much attention must not be paid to talk of the stagnation of business in the Stock Exchange, and that more goes on than is generally thought. But it can be said with truth that speculative business in most departments is almost dead, and that the flow of investment business is about as small as it could be in the central Stock Exchange of the world and the financial heart of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. So far as movements are concerned the record is not cheering. With the dear money scare, Consols have dropped half a point during the week and the rest of the gilt-edged group of securities have given way. Home Rails have been weak and uninteresting. The extremely gloomy outlook at the beginning of the week is slightly improved by the avoidance of the threatened outlook in the cotton industry. Had the spinners of the Beehive Mills at Bolton carried out their threat to go out on strike it would probably have meant that the whole of the Spinners in the Federation Mills, some one hundred and twenty persons would have been locked out by the masters.

With the markets of the world in their present condition it would have been a miracle if Canadian Pacifics had not shared in the general weakness. Naturally realisations by Berlin and Paris have had their influence, while unfortunately there have been special reasons why Montreal should have sent over selling order, while sales in New York have characterised this, like every other stock. As regards Montreal a number of people there have been hardly hit by the troubles in Brazil and have had to realise Canadian Pacifics to meet their losses. American Rails have been a weak and sagging market, there being little redeeming feature in Wall Street, of whose condition our own American department has been almost a colourless reflection. Some idea of the State that New York markets have got to may be gathered from the fact that in good times 600,000 to 1,000,000 shares are dealt in every day, whilst yesterday transactions at 379,000 was far above the currency average. They have been upset across the Atlantic at the difficulties President Wilson is experiencing with his Currency Bill. The President yesterday had an interview with two opposing senators. But they refused to fall into line. They declared that the Bill would have to lie radically amended before it could pass.

FOREIGN RAILS.

In the foreign railway market of the Stock Exchange a feature during the week has been the fall in Mexican Rails on the political troubles; whilst Brazilian Rails which were the subject of "bear" raids that knocked the price heavily are now shewing a tendency to recover. There has not been appreciable business in the Mining Markets, while among Rubber shares the feature has been the fall in Rubber Trust Company shares. This has been accounted for by the discovery that the company intends to issue 400,000 shares.

There is no country in the world where the armament question is telling on the taxpayer more fatally than it is in Austria-Hungary. The Austrian War office is now making enormous demands, and needless to say the ambitious naval policy of the Emperor Francis Joseph's government is being reflected in the demands of the Exchequer. There are those, and they can by no means be described as cranks, who think the fatal consequences to Austria of this enormous expenditure in armaments may not be very far off. There is little doubt that the responsible statesmen of Austria-Hungary are fully alive to his cause of all this extravagance and know full well that the great armament companies of Europe have done their best to play on what is known as the weak side of Naval and Military experts. Nowhere has the policy of conjuring up dangers, or at any rate exaggerating and running for all they are worth dangers that actually exist, been carried to greater lengths than in Austria. The Hungarian Minister of Finance is preparing for a loan of £10,000,000 and Hungary is raising most of the money temporarily at high rates from a Berlin syndicate.

There is likely to be a falling-off in the great industry that distinguishes the shipbuilding yards of Great Britain and Ireland at the present time. It is true that nearly all firms are as full of work as ever, at the present moment; but reports are to the effect that in a large number of cases fresh orders are not being booked. A part from this I learn from Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding that there is a falling off in the gross tonnage under a construction. There is a good increase in Glasgow and Liverpool, but this is more than set off by a falling off elsewhere. Excluding warships, the last quarter shewed a falling off of about 16,000 tons.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

YOUNG—DOWNING.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral on Saturday a pretty wedding was solemnised. The contracting parties were Mr. William Edward Young, assistant manager of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, and Miss Edith Downing, only daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Downing, formerly Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Barham, the best man was Mr. George Pettitt of the "Times of India" Press, and the bridesmaid Miss Ellen Rose. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. A. S. Hallon, of Lanouli. After the ceremony the reception was held at the Apollo Hotel, the arrangements being under the direction of Mr. Goymer. The happy couple depirted for Khandala where the honeymoon was spent. Thty have for Australia by the P. & O. S.S. Assaye to-day.

GOLF NOTES.

Since the annual golf week there has been very little to record about local golf as with the exception of a few repayed ties which have already been reported there have been no competitions during the past month. The course is now becoming extremely dry and hard and although there is still a certain amount of grass the ball runs long distances and is becoming more difficult to control. The next competition down for decision is that for the "Forty twa" Medal the just stage of which will be played off on Wednesday and Thursday this week and the final rounds on similar days in the following week. Formerly this medal was played for once a month for four months during the cold weather. After which the four winners of the preliminary competitions met in a final competition to decide who should take the medal. This year the conditions of the competition have been altered and the "Forty twa" Medal will be presented to the competitor returning the best handicap score over four rounds, two of which will be played this week and two next. There will also be a prize for the best scratch score sent in. A good entry has been received and with the course in its present condition some low scores are likely to be made.

The final round of the competition in the Golfers Cup was decided on Sunday morning. This competition which is by match play under handicap has been in progress for the last three months but for various reason has had to be postponed from time to time. The finalists Landon and Herbertson were supposed to be levelly matched but the latter who was receiving two strokes from his opponent did not play up to the form he has been showing lately and suffered defeat by 4 and 3. The final is played over eighteen holes and although Herbertson started by winning the first hole, Landon soon got square again and taking the lead at the fifth was always playing a winning game. At the end of the first nine holes he held an advantage of two holes and by winning the first two in 4 and 5 the second time round was four up and seven to play. Herbertson had a stroke at the next hole and this enabled him to win the hole and with a four to five at the fourth he reduced Landon's lead to two up. Going to the fifth hole Herbertson played his second shot out of bounds, and Landon holding in five again stood three up. The match came to an end on the next green where Landon laid his approach dead and holed out in four and won by 4 and 3. The following are the results of the matches played:—

First Round:—Coombs plus 1 beat Cook plus 1, Cherry—5 beat East—6. Collins—9, beat Aitwen plus 1. Cruden —9 beat Geddis —5. Jessop plus 1, beat Nicoll —9. Longbottom —4 beat Rivas —8. Lattey scr. beat Hardie—2. Russ scr. beat Macdonald —8. Fraser —7 beat England plus 1. Gray —2 beat E. F. Nicholson scr. M. F. Nicholson plus 1 beat Prophet—8. Hargreaves scr. beat Knight —9. Powell —3 beat Gaddum—7 Clapham—4 beat Wilks—9 Lockhead —3 beat Provis —9. Innes Ker scr. beat Kidson —3. Watts —3 beat Owen —5. Burrows —7 beat Gorric —5. Barsto —9 beat Crichton —7. Begbie —1 beat Burrows—7. Barstow—9 beat Gude —8. Curry —6 beat Hossack —6. Margoliouth w.o Landon —3 beat Kilby —4.

Second round:—Cherry —5 beat Coombs plus 1. Collins —9 beat Cruden —9. Jessop plus 1 beat Longbottom —4. Lattey scr. beat Russ scr. Fraser —7 beat Gray —2. M. F. Nicholson plus 1 beat Clapham —4. Herbertson —5 beat Payne —2. Forrest —4 beat Tennant —2. Macbeth —3 beat Hughes —8. Grafton —9 beat Bergmann —7. Hargreaves scr. beat Powell —3. Innes Ker scr. beat Lockhead —3. Watts —3 beat Burorws —7. Barstow —9 beat Begbie —1. Sitwell —2 beat Curry —6. Landon —3 beat Margoliouth —4.

Third round:—Collins w.o. Jessop plus 1 beat Lattey scr. Fraser —7 beat M. F. Nicholson plus 1. Herbertson—5 beat Forrest —4 Macbeth —5 beat Grafton —9. Innes Ker scr. beat Hargreaves scr. Barstow —9 beat Watts —3. Landon —3 beat Sitwell —2.

Fourth round:—Jessop plus 1 beat Collins —9. Herbertson —5 beat Fraser —7. Macbeth —3 beat Innes Ker scr Landon —3 beat Barstow —9.

Semi-final round:—Herbertson —5 beat Jessop plus 1. Landon —3 beat Macbeth —3.

Final round;—Landon —3 beat Herbertson —5.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 3.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

CAPTAIN'S PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs:—

Terra Firma, Silverbolt; Morsel, Demos.

ALIJAH PLATE. Distance—1 mile:—

Parkhill 9-13, Mil 9-3, St. Gilgen 8-9, Seigneuri 8-7, Pyrs Mostyn 8-6, Airman 8-3, Lady Spring 8-1, Miss Santoi 7-10, Vancouver 7-1.

PARBATI PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs:—

Keerit 10-12, Borambil 9-8, Molly S. 8-2, Lady Douglas 7-10, North 7-8, Vic's Pride 7-4, Portland Lad 6-7.

GWALIOR UNITED SERVICE CUP. Distance—5 furlongs:—

Miniature; Given; Bit-'O-Fashion; Mr. Pedler; Heretic, Intrigue, Gillie, Flower.

BHOPAL CUP. Distance—7 furlongs:—

Dilwari 10-7; House Maid 8-8, Vigour 8-7, Valiant 8-6, D.S.O. 7-8, Common 7-3.

DESERT PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs:—

Rustom-i-Hind 10-10, Sir Satu 9-0, Red Fish 8-12, Good Evening 8-4, Bezarbes 8-1, Kader Beg 8-0, Mushtesar 7-12, Flying Bird 7-9, Sadil Malik 7-6.

LASHKAR PLATE. Distance—1 mile:—

Purity 10-0, Terror 9-10, Singer 9-7, Lord Durham 9-5, The Sinner 9-2, Baldwin 8-7, Soomsam 8-3, Tofic Pasha 7-12, Mysore 7-7, Iron Chest 7-2, Haify 7-0, Bedawi 6-0.

U. P. MOTORING ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A motoring association for the United Provinces was formed at a meeting of motorists held in the Club on Saturday. Colonel Gordon presided, and it was decided that the rules should be drawn up for presentation at a General Meeting, to be held later.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE. COURT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

RULE NISI GRANTED.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor)

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO. *v.* MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A suit was filed by the plaintiffs respondents the Bombay Municipal Corporation against the G. I. P. Ry. Co., asking for damages against the Railway Co. for using for their own purposes, a strip of land situate in the vicinity of Wari Bunder without taking the permission of the Municipal Corporation as required by the Bombay Municipal Act.

The G. I. P. Ry. had laid down a line on that strip of land temporarily for their own purposes.

The original suit was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman and his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs *i.e.* the Municipal Corporation, granting them Rs. 500 as damages against the Railway Co., for the use of their land without their permission. Appeal from this decision was preferred by the Railway Co., and their Lordships in appeal held that certain provisions of the Railways Act superseded the provision of the Bombay Municipal Act and therefore, the Railway Co., was quite within their rights in making use of the land without the permission of the Corporation. Their Lordships, therefore, held that the Railway Co., were not trespassers and reversed Mr. Justice Beaman's decree and allowed the appeal.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared before their Lordships yesterday, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner of the Municipality, and applied for a rule nisi for certificate for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

The Advocate General said that the case was a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice:—Why do you say it is a fit one?

Advocate-General:—If your Lordships' judgment was allowed to stand, the Municipality would stand to lose much in future. I submit that the case is a fit one for leave to appeal to the Privy Concil.

Their Lordships granted a rule nisi.

Solicitors for the Municipal Corporation:—Crawford Brown and Co.

SALE OF A RACE HORSE.

Leave to appeal "in forma pauperis" refused.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor).

SORABJI D. DADYSETH *v.* SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED & Co.

This was an application on behalf of the plaintiff appellant for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* (i.e. as a pauper). The original suit was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman. Shortly the facts were that the plaintiff had contracted to buy from the defendant Company a race-horse named "Dhaman" for a sum of Rs. 1,900. The plaintiff had passed a promissory note for the amount to the defendant Company, but was not able to pay in cash on demand the horse was sold to another customer the Chief of a Native State. That horse subsequently won a race and the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant Co., asking inter alia damages for breach of contract in not selling to him the horse "Dhaman," although he was prepared to buy it.

Mr. Justice Beaman held that the defendant Co., had rightly cancelled the contract and were perfectly justified in selling the horse to another customer. His Lordship, therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Binning appeared before Their Lordships and applied for leave to appeal in *forma pauperis*, on behalf of his client, S. D. Dadyseth. After hearing Counsel's arguments Their Lordships refused the application saying that the question was one of fact and not law therefore they were unable to grant leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*. The plaintiff was at liberty to file the appeal in the ordinary way.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Unvala, Pherozsha and Papa.

RAILWAY RECEIPT.

Their Title to Consignors.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

S. AMARCHAND & Co. v. RAMDAS v. DARBAR. CHHAGANLAL PITAMBER v. RAMDAS v. DURBAR.

This was an application for a certificate for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council. A rule nisi was granted by Their Lordships a few days back. The Hon. The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the respondents Ramdas v. Durbar, in both these matters, and applied for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Briefly the facts in these cases are as follows: On 28th July, 1911, Ramdas v. Durbar, the respondent-defendant No. 1 entrusted to the M. & S. M. Railway Company two consignments of fully pressed bales of cotton for carriage to Bombay. The bales were consigned to one Chhaganlal Kalidas third (defendant) and were to be carried, after the railway journey to Marmogoa was finished by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to Bombay. When the bales were consigned the Railway Company issued to Ramdas v. Durbar two receipts bearing certain numbers. While the goods were in transit the firm of Chhaganlal Kalidas became insolvents; and Ramdas v. Durbar, as unpaid vendor, stopped the cotton in the hands of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, before it had been delivered to the respective endorsees. In the first case the Railway receipts were endorsed in favour of S. Amarchand & Co. who had advanced to the insolvent's firm, a sum of Rs. 15,000 in good faith. The railway receipts were transferred to S. Amarchand & Co., in the first case, and to Chhaganlal Pitamber in the second case for repayment of the respective sums advanced by them to the firm of Chhaganlal Kalidas.

AN INTERPLEADER SUIT.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company filed an interpleader suit leaving the court to determine to whom the goods should be dorsees of railway receipts from the firm of the goods were to be delivered to Ramdas. v. Durbar as an unpaid vendor or to S. Amarchand & Co. in the first case, and Chhaganlal Pitamber in the second case, as the endorsees of railway receipts from the firm of Chhaganlal Kalidas who purchased the cotton bales from Ramdas v. Durbar and while the goods were in transit became insolvents.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION.

In the original suits both Mr. Justice Macleod in the first case and Mr. Justice Beaman in the second case held that the first defendant, i.e., Ramdas. v. Durbar was in the position of an unpaid vendor and he had a right to stop the goods in transit as the buyer had become insolvent. Their Lordships in both the cases passed a decree respectively in favour of defendant No. 1 i.e. Ramdas v. Durbar.

Appeals were preferred from these decisions by S. Amarchand and Co. and Chhaganlal Pitamber. Their Lordships the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, then sitting in appeal held (1) that the railway receipts were instruments of title within the meaning of Sec. 103 of the Indian Contract Act as they were documents under which the cotton was received for a mixed transit by land and sea, and as they were assignable by endorsement under one of the conditions printed on them; (2) that the railway receipts fell within the second part of the explanation to Sec. 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, which in virtue of Sec. 4 of that Act, was to be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, as one of the conditions on them authorised the consignee to appoint any persons he desired to take delivery of the cotton. For all the above reasons the decisions of the lower courts were reversed and the appeals were allowed.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

The question whether the endorsee of a railway receipt was to have prior rights to those of an unpaid vendor is of great importance to the commercial public. On behalf of the respondent Ramdas. v. Durbar, the Advocate-General applied in the first case for certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, on the ground that the subject matter of the suit was more than Rs. 10,000 and the case, involving an important question of public importance, was otherwise a fit one for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council. Their Lordships made the rule absolute and a certificate for leave to appeal was granted. In the other case, the Advocate-General appeared for the respondent, while Mr. J. B. Kanga, appeared for the appellant Chhaganlal Pitamber.

Mr. Kanga submitted that he only wanted to point out that the value of the subject matter was less than Rs. 10,000.

The Advocate-General submitted that curiously enough the subject matter was below Rs. 10,000, but in the first case as well as in this, the question involved was one of great public importance and therefore, the case was a fit one for a certificate for leave.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute and granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Solicitors for respondent:—
Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for appellant in the second case:—
Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DEVLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Appellant's Security Deposit.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALA *v.* JAMSHEDJI MERWANJI WADIA.

This was an application in Chambers on behalf of the respondent to recover the amount deposited with the Protonotary of the High Court by the Appellant in satisfaction of the decree passed against him by Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Respondent in support of the application.

Mr. F. H. Vakil, of Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Appellant.

This was a suit for damages in the Devlali Motor Car case. The decree in favour of the Respondent made by Mr. Justice Macleod was substantially confirmed by the Appeal Court. Immediately the decree was made, a sum of Rs. 40,000 in Government Promissory Notes was ordered to be deposited with the Protonotary as security for the satisfaction of the decree.

The appellant had applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. That application was refused, and the appellant was now desirous of making an application for leave to file a special appeal to the Privy Council. The appellant had applied for stay of execution of the decree before the Appeal Court, but the application was refused. The respondent, therefore, now asked to withdraw the amount deposited.

The Advocate-General said that his client had written to the appellant requesting him to send a cheque for the amount, but that not being done, his client had asked the Prothonotary to sell the Government Promissory Note. He was afraid that other creditors of the appellant might come in and ask to share in the amount.

Per Curiam:—I do not think that can be done, except, perhaps, as to the balance remaining over after satisfaction of the decree. The appellant ought to have some security before he was made to part with the money, in case the Privy Council reversed the decree. Why do you not attach the Promissory note in the ordinary way and sell it?

Advocate-General:—We have served a garnishee notice on the Prothonotary.

SAFEGUARD FOR SECURITY.

Per Curiam:—The Prothonotary is not a "stranger" but an officer of the Court and any moneys deposited with him are deposited in Court. Can you not suggest some reasonable safeguard for the appellant's security?

The Advocate-General replied that he could not, but he would mention that the Court had no power to stay execution of the decree pending an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Vakil said that they had intimated their willingness to pay up the amount if a guarantee was given by Mr. K. D. Wadia for the repayment of the amount, in the event of the Privy Council pronouncing in favour of the plaintiff.

Per Curiam:—Your unreasonable attitude, Mr. Advocate-General, might make me adopt measures not quite to your advantage. Suppose I reserve the question for further consideration and give judgment after two months?

The Advocate-General thereupon asked that at least some time might be fixed within which the appellant should apply to the Privy Council, and, if he did not apply within that time, the amount, might be allowed to be withdrawn.

Per Curiam:—It is difficult to fix a time. My observation of a small libel suit entertained, or rather not entertained by the Privy Council showed that it took three months for the preliminary preparations, though the hearing lasted for only four minutes, an order was then passed by consent.

COTTON PRESS LIQUIDATION.

Firm's alleged irregular dealings.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS CO. *v.* K. M. HEERMAPECK & Co. & OTHERS.

This suit came on for hearing before his Lordship yesterday.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Raikes, the Advocate-General and Mr. Setalvad, appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the 3rd defendant.

The plaintiffs were the Bombay Cotton Press Company in liquidation, suing by its official liquidator. The plaint alleged that K. M. Heermaneck and Co. were the secretaries and treasurers of the plaintiff Co., and the 1st defendant one Rustomji M. Heeramaneck was the sole member of that firm. The second defendant, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas was a director of the plaintiff Co., from the 19th Feburary 1906 to 16th November 1911, and the 3rd defendant Kharsedji N. Wadia was a director of the plaintiff Company from the 23rd January 1883 to 24th January 1912. The plaintiff Co. was formed in 1883 to carry on the business of ginning, pressing and packing cotton, wool and other things and to do all things incidental thereto. The plaintiff had reason to believe that the said firm of K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. were guilty of gross irregularities in their dealings with the plaintiff Company and used to withdraw large sums of money from the company's monies even before earning their agency commission with the result that they nearly always owed large sums to the company. At the end of each year, before the audit of the balance sheet, they purported to repay these sums to the plaintiff Company by means of book entries, and shortly after accounts had been passed they again withdrew large sums.

A BLANK DEMAND NOTE.

On 2nd July 1910, at a meeting of the board of directors of the plaintiff Company, at which the 2nd and 3rd defendants were present, a blank demand note of Rs. 25,000, which was to be executed jointly by the company and Heeramaneck and Co., in favour of the Merchants Bank Ltd., was laid before the meeting, and the directors of the company, including the 2nd and 3rd defendants signed the said note, on the representation of Heeramaneck and Co., that the monies were required for making several outstanding payments for building a godown and for contingent expenses for the plaintiff Company. The 2nd and 3rd defendants signed the said note without making an enquiry into the necessity of such loan for the purposes of the Company. That sum of Rs. 25,000 was advanced by the Merchants Bank to the company; and out of this amount Heeramaneck and Co. carried over Rs. 20,000 to their own account and also subsequently a further sum of Rs. 3,000; thus appropriating Rs 23,000 out of those monies to themselves. The plaintiffs say that at the date of the aforesaid loan, according to a balance sheet passed and signed by the directors, the debts of the company were Rs. 5,713-12-3 while against that were due to the company sums amounting to Rs. 7,654-1-5. The plaintiffs further say that the godown, for building which the loan in July, 1910, was alleged to have been partly raised, had already been erected in 1908-1909 at the cost of Rs. 20,503-12-0 and the cost was met by a sale of Port Trust Bonds belonging to the Company. That sale was authorized by a meeting of the directors of the plaintiff Company, held on the 21st September 1909, at which both the 2nd and 3rd defendants were present. The plaintiffs say that there was no necessity for the above-mentioned loan for the purposes of the plaintiff Company in July, 1910, and, say, further, that the said loan was obtained by Heeramaneck and Co., for their own purposes and the monies were appropriated by them to their own use. The plaintiffs pray, therefore, that defendants or some one of them may be ordered to repay to the plaintiff's Company the said sum of Rs. 23,000 with interest.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

The second defendant in his written statement says that he never had any knowledge of the irregularities of Heeramaneck and Co. The balance sheets of the company were properly audited by qualified auditors and no irregularities were brought to the notice of the directors by the auditors. He says that he signed the promissory note on the faith of the representations made by Heeramaneck and Co., and that he did so after making all necessary inquiries. He denies that the monies were appropriated by Heeramaneck and Co., to their own use; and says that, in any case, they had authority to operate on the banking account of the company. He denies the plaintiff's allegations and further denies that he is liable to pay the amount claimed by the plaintiff Co.

The 3rd defendant put in a similar defence.

At the outset Mr. Raikes applied under section 93 of the Companies' Act that the plaintiffs may be ordered to deposit Rs. 200 in Court as security for the 2nd defendant's costs. His Lordship ordered the plaintiffs to deposit Rs. 2,500 in Court as security for the costs of the 2nd and 3rd defendants.

After going into the evidence His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs as against defendants 2 and 3. His Lordship gave the plaintiffs, a decree against defendants 1 and 4.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Patell and Ezekeel.

Attorneys for the 2nd defendant: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the 3rd defendant: Unwalla, Pirojsha and Papa.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF NOVEMBEE, 1913.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
in the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal (in court.)

Long Causes.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M & K Part heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji & anr. Sabins & G Part heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Bramyji Chokshi & ors. Jehangir G & B Mehta & D.

1245-12—Mulji & Tha. Nana Yesoo Padval v. Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co. Part heard. 11-8-13.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Raghuvaya N & Co. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

677-11—Shamrao M & H Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Warliwalla & ors. Mulji K & Th. Jehangir & S Manchershaw & N for further hearing.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai widow v. Amboobai widow & ors. Madhawji K & C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W & Co.

939-12—Smetham B & Co. Parvatibai widow v Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatta & Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia & ors. Khambatta & Co. Bick. M. R. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

9-12—Matu J. and M. Aga Mahomed Hoosein Shustry and anr. v Haji Meheralli Haji Kallianbhai Gangji and anr. Dikshit and P.

Long Causes.

26-13—Forbes & Co., (For a pauper) Joothibai Widow Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H D &. Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and T Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C., For postponement.

35-12—Judah and S Nagoobai Widow v. Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash & Co., Sha Hansa Fataji and Co., a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand & Co., a firm and anr. Khanderao L & M.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs. Narrottam and Co., a firm v. Dharmsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand & D For postponement.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co., Hira Vella and ors. v. Khmidas alias Bapudas Laxmandas and ors. Amin and D S A Tyabjee Mulji K and Th.

732-12—Crawford B. & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Chimánlal Manecklal and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors Mulla and M.

718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Mensey and ors. vs. Sha Malsey Bharwal and aor. Motichand and D.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Shroff D. and D.

967-12—Mulji and T. H. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani, widow and anr. Tyabji D. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

325-13—Motichand and D. Sha Ranchodbhai Kanjibhai a firm v Dayabhai Mancharam and ors.

755-13—Jamsetji R. and D. Abdul Hoosein Kanambhoy Jhanjharya v Davoodbhoy Morbhoy and ors. Payne and Co.

587-12—Wadia G. and Co., Kidarmal Bhuramal v Ramgopal Nanamull a firm.

626-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co. Abdullabhoy Abdul Rahim and Co., a firm v Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed.

646-13—Madhowji K and Ch. Tapan Damji a firm v Gulam Nabi Haji Miya Dond. and ors.

728-13—Bhai K. and Gir Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Hoosein Saheb Ajumdin Dhuru.

729-13—Bhai K. and Gir Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Hoosein Saheb Ajumdin Dhuru.

776-13—Motichand and D. Ahmedbhoy Dossaji Akberalli Mahomedalli Mans. J. H. and Co.

801-13—Payne and Co., Tullockchand and Shapurji a firm v Sheth Doolychand.

828-13—Mulla and Mulla Pheroze Sorabji Contractor v The Cinema De Luxe Theatres Patell and Ez Co., Ltd.

843-13—Surajmal and Co., Mohanlal Hansraj and ors. v Rikhavdas Umedram and ors.

851-13—Dubash and Co., Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v Abdul Haji Sajan.

861-13—Crawford B. and Co., The Indian Motor Car Co., Ld., v Narhar Govind Ranade.

875-13—Mehta and Dal The Vaccum Oil Coy. v Harikishen Lal and Co., a firm.

879-13—Purrianand and Co. Narsidas Madhowji v Bhaidas Vallabdas Mulji and Tha.

886-13—Jamsetji R. and D. Khima Khushal and Co., a firm v Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Abdulla Khaudwani.

887-13—Shamrao M. and H. Lion Menesche and Co., v Mukandram Hiralal.

889-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Morarji Thakersey and Co., a firm v Aga Haji Abdereman and Sons Mulla and Mulla.

895-13—Tyabji D. and Co., Sabhajcoover widow v Gadmal Gamanwall Bhai K. and Gir.

896-13—Manecklal and Ty Abdul Vahed Cumberalli v Pardishi Shivnarayen Tivari.

903-13—Little and Co., Narotam Manji v Wamanrao Bhai Thakare.

906-13—Payne and Co., Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Dayabhai Chotalal Vakil.

907-13—Judal and Sol. The Jumna Flour Mills Co. Ld., v Ratanlal Tribhowandas Hiralal and Co.

908-13—Dikshit and Pai Karsandas Madhowji v Jamnadas Bhagwandas Soondhare.

920-13—Kadirshaw and D. Gulabchand Mulraj v Jetha Dewsey Godhia and anr.

921-13—Little and Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank v A. R. A. A. Ebrahim a firm and anr.

922-13—Nadirsha and D. Motiram Narovji v The Empire Bank Ld. and anr. Shamraw and H.

923-13—Little and Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. A. R. A. A. Ebrahim a firm.

926-13—Jehangir M. and S. Pirozshaw Rustomji Daruwalla and anr. v Ardeshir Byramji Todiwalla.

933-13—Shamrao M. and H. The Pioneer Bank Ld., v Burjorji Cowasji Contractor and anr.

938-13—Shamrao M. and H. The Pioneer Bank Ld. v Burjorji Cowasji Contractor and ors.

939-13—Shamrao M. and H. The Pioneer Bank Ltd., Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwalla and ors.

Undefended New Long Causes.

725-13—Payne and Co. Roza Maria Eliza Barret Gomes v Lawrence Mendonca.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

347-12—Malvi H M & R Laxmibai widow and ors vs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Payne & Co.

1336-12—Edg. G M & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M. & H.

699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little & Co.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham B & Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand & D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N & Co., For post ponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Rayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co., a firm v. Salimabai & ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R & D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G H Dalal.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Cooverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co., Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne & Co., A. M. Jeewanji & Co., a firm v. The Bombay & Hurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingeo Jaya and anr v. Ramachandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Dhamji Maneklal & T. Hemnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little & Co.

O S 157-12—Judah & S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M & H Pattel & Co.

736-13 Patell & Ez. R D Sethna vs. Waman Balaji Jihangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post R K & Co., Bhimji & Co., Jeh M & S.

Before the Pronotary in his Office.

For investigation of pauperism.

P. P. No. 19-13—In person Mahadev Bapu alias Mahadev Ramchandra v The Govindji Visram Wadia G. and Co.,

25-13—In person Abde. Rehman Azam and anr. Chaganlal Chunilal and ors.

S. No. 649-13-26-13—In person Vithoba Narayen Woman v Amibe.

S. No. 675-13 and 676-11-27-13—In person Abdulla Kara and anr. Sadanand Juggonath and anr.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

APPRECIATION OF MR. ANDERSON'S SERVICE.

The celebration of "Hallowe'en" last Friday at the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, was availed of by the staff and old pupils to show their appreciation of Mr. John Anderson. The day marked the 30th Anniversary of Mr. Anderson's services at the Orphanage, and was all the more important as it was probably the last anniversary Mr. Anderson would spend in their midst.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal, who occupied the chair, in a few words thanked Mr. Anderson on behalf of those present for the painstaking and conscientious manner in which he had always discharged his duties. He spoke of the prominent positions held by the old boys of the school and the Golden opinions the school had won.

Mr. A. B. Coleman, on behalf of the old boys, referred to the warm interest evinced by Mr. Anderson in the scholars during the period spent in school and after, presenting a token to Mr. Anderson from the past and present students.

Mr. Anderson thanked all present for the kind sentiments expressed, as also for the presents.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a close with three cheers for Mr. Anderson and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

AFTERMATH OF POONA SEASON.

"MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON OF PAST YEARS."

HOCKEY AND POLO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The aftermath of a season always leaves one a bit dull and depressed. When one's engagement card has been full for weeks beforehand, and one has been trying to cram thirty hours' work—for we do have to work for our pleasures during the Poona Season into every twenty-four hours—it comes as a bit of a shock to realise that there is "nothing on" this afternoon, and that one is going to dine alone for the next week. I remember one Society hostess telling me during the season that she had not dined *en famile* for six weeks, and saw no prospect of doing so for another six! And just because it has been the most successful season of past years, one feels all the flutter now that it is over. More people, too, seem to have gone away for rest cures than usual, Mahableshwar, Matheran and even Purand are being favoured. The latter place should certainly be an ideal sport for a rest-cure, as there is no club, and nothing to do except walk round the hill. Meanwhile, there are a fair number of people still in Poona, and with the Mahableshwar season ending earlier than usual—Their Excellencies, any way, go down the hill on the 11th *en route to* Sholapur—we shall probably soon be up to cold weather strength again. Meanwhile, a lot of hockey is being played, as several teams are practising for the Aga Khan's Hockey Cup. We are well off for hockey grounds, as besides the regimental grounds, there are two very excellent grounds at the Gymkhana.

SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

On Monday took place the annual prize giving at S. Helena's School. The *piece de resistance* was a short Japanese play, which was quite admirably acted, and reflected great credit on Miss Susie Sorabji, the lady principal, and the other teachers who had trained the children. Colonel Gamble presided and Lady Barrett very kindly gave away the prizes at the close. An interesting feature of the report was the fact that the number of the students had risen from 160 to 184, this being the largest number in the annals of the school. The school certainly seems to be in a very flourishing condition. There were a good many ladies present.

Major Morris, the popular Secretary of the C. W. I., is shortly leaving us. Major Morris had been many years in Poona and will be much missed, as will Mrs. Morris, who is well known in the hunting field.

We are all glad to see Major and Mrs. Hutchinson back in Poona. He is taking Colonel Dyson's place as Sanitary Commissioner. Major Donnon is our latest Benedict, as he married in Bombay recently, his bride having come out from Home.

The climate is certainly very pleasant now, quite a "cold weathery" feeling in the air in the morning, though it is still hot in the day. There is no doubt this is a very pleasant time of the year in Poona, though possibly some of us would prefer the greater cold of the Punjab or Sind.

END OF HUNTING SEASON.

The Hunting Season just finished was a noteworthy one in more ways than one. Altogether there were seventy days hunting during which hounds accounted for forty-seven jack and five foxes. The first fox which was killed at the end of August after a good run along the Nasik Road was the first that had been killed for years by the P. and K. Hounds. There were also two record runs. One was when the meet Khondwa Khed, and hounds ran a jack for two hours and a half. This however was not a run to be remembered with any pleasure. We certainly started all right with a fine gallop, but the going then got worse and worse, and the run finally degenerated into a khud climb, and there were very few in at the death, most people having gone home. I am not even sure that our worthy master was there, though if so, that does make the run a remarkable one, in fact a unique one as far as the season is concerned. The other run which lasted two hours and a quarter was from a meet at Kales on the 23rd of September. This was a run of about 15 miles, and in the main excellent going. We lost our jack at the end, but we had a real good run for our money.

I hear there is a strong local condidate for the post of Secretary to the C. W. I. The result of course lies on the knees of the gods, or rather on those of the C. W. I. Committee, but, all who know him, and that means the whole of Poona, wish him every success. He has been in Poona now for many years, and is a very popular member of Society, and would one would think make an ideal secretary.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

The draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Cup is out. There are in all nineteen teams entered, which must be nearly a record. The games start on Monday next. The Cheshires are coming all the way from Jubbulpore to compete. There are quite a lot of local teams in, namely the Gymkhana, Loyal North Lancs, Dorsets (two teams), the Gymnastic Class, a Medical team, the Middlesex and a local Railway team. We ought to get some real good hockey, which will be godsend at present with so little going on.

There is very little Polo at present, about eight or nine *chukkers* being the average. There is always rather a slump in Polo just about now. Those who have been playing their ponies in the tournaments are giving them a rest and have not yet started again. However, we should soon get our normal sids.

There is still a certain amount of plague in the city, which averages about thirty cases a day. Up to date we are clear in the Cantonments, and I hope we shall continue so, though there is always a certain amount of risk as one can never tell where one's servants go to at night.

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183. A.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Assaye will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Lecture on "Indian Music," under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S.T.) 6 p.m. by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Palnakar, Principal, "Gandharva Mahavidyalaya" ("Academy of Indian Music"), Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Harmony in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations.

Wednesday, November 5.

All India United Insurance Company, Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, 72 Apollo Street, 5-10 and 5-40.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 3 to 5.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Count of Luxembourg," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Thursday, November 6.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bombay Natural History Society: An "At Home" of members and frinds, Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Friday, November 7.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10, to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Saturday, November 8.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Daily Maids," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Centenary of Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 4-30.

Monday, November 10.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bakri Id, Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH

CUNNINGHAM—At Shadowbush, Nungumbaukam, Madras, on the 31st October, the baukam, Madras, on the 31st October, the wife of C. B. Cunningham, Indian Police, a daughter.

ELTON.—On 2nd November, at Sorab House, Bombay, the wife of E. R. Elton, B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREW—KERR—At St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, on November 1st, T. A. Andrew, P.W.D., Bombay, to Mary, daughter of John Kerr, Esq., Kilmarnock, Scotland.

CARBERY—ASHBURNHAM—On the 28th October, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. R. H. Stuart, Claud Willie Wemyss Carbery, of the Bank of Bengal, eldest son of the late W. E. Carbery and Mrs. Carbery, of 17, Hartington Mansion, Eastbourne, to Editha, younger daughter of Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., and Lady Ashburnham of Platt, Borough Green, Kent, and 165, Colebherne Court, South Kensington.

YOUNG—DOWNING—At St. Thomas Cathedral Bombay, on November 1st by the Rev. Archdeacon Barham, William Edward Young, Bombay, to Edith Downing daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Downing, Royal Sailors' House, Bombay.

DEATH.

EYRE—On the 31st October, at Bombay, Gerald, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Eyre, (Connaught Rangers), aged 10½ months. (English and Irish Papers please copy).

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 4 1913.

AGGRAVATING A SCANDAL.

The public will learn with astonishment,—and in the case of those who ever have business to transact in the Small Causes Court, with indignation,—the announcement which appears in another column that the Court is again to be housed in the miserably inadequate and unsuitable building in Princess Street, from which it was removed recently on the ground that it was dangerously unfit for use. It is understood that the Public Works Department, which had previously declared the building so unsafe as to necessitate an immediate evacuation, has now reported that it will be possible to strengthen it in such a way as to make its reoccupation feasible. We frankly confess that we are somewhat sceptical as to this. The building is not a frame one, but on arches, and if the pillars supporting these are in such a state as to cause apprehension of a collapse, it appears to us doubtful whether this fault can be rectified. At any rate it is incumbent on the Government, before it invites the litigating public and the host of lawyers and others who have business in these courts to risk their lives, that it should publish the whole facts, including the report on which the order to evacuate the building was given and the grounds on which it has been decided it may be again occupied with safety. Having regard to what has taken place in the past, a bare certificate of safety will not do. It should be justified by a full report drawn up by independent experts, who should be commissioned to examine the building for this purpose. The Government was very quick to justify and excuse itself, and put itself right in the eyes of the public, in regard to the recent proposal to erect a temporary structure on the Esplanade Maidan. We hope it will be equally anxious to lose no time in justifying before the public such an astonishing step as is now proposed to be taken.

The public interest in this matter, however, does not begin and end with the question as to whether this building can be made structurally safe or not; it is notorious that the building is totally unsuited to the purposes of the Small Causes Court, and we do not think that there could be two opinions, as regards people who have no special interest to serve, that it ought never to have been used as such. To go back to it under the present circumstances is carrying the scandal to an extreme which takes one's breath away. It is true that the Courts are now working under difficulties of an extraordinary character in a part of a building, which has been temporarily adapted,—and very clumsily adapted,—for their use. But considering all things they are not very much worse off where they are than they were in Princess Street. However, if a proper and generous use had been made of the old Post Office building, the Courts might have remained there in a state of comfort, compared with their previous quarters, until a suitable site had been selected, and the money already budgeted for the purpose had been expended on the erection of a building, spacious enough to house them and carry on their business in a manner appropriate to their importance and the large revenue which they earn. In the old Post Office building the five courts and the Registrar's offices are crowded together on the top floor, divided by partitions in such a way that one court gets no ventilation at all, and the business of each one of them is seriously incommoded by the noise of the others, whilst suitors, witnesses, and others, who have to wait about, are not provided with any accommodation at all. On the first floor of the same building one large room, equal to the space given to the Small Causes Courts, is only occupied by a dozen odd students of the Telegraph Department. Clearly arrangements might and should have been made for the accommodation of these worthy gentlemen elsewhere, and the space allotted to the Small Causes Courts. Then the accommodation for the housing of property distrained upon is ludicrously inadequate, and it should have been feasible to make some better arrangements in this respect. But it is not surprising that this scandalous state of affairs should exist, having regard to the contempt with which this important branch of our civil courts has for years been treated by Government. In the building which was recently evacuated the state of affairs was hardly better in any respect,—and in some respects it was worse,—than that existing in the present temporary quarters. The former with its narrow steep staircase, and its narrow corridors, and tiny congested rooms, was the very last place in Bombay to which these courts should have been relegated. We feel confident that if His Excellency the Governor were to inspect these premises himself and go personally into the whole matter, the result would be, firstly, that the present official intention would be abandoned, and, secondly, that the business of selecting a suitable site and proceeding to spend the money allotted on a proper building would be carried out without any further delay.

There are much graver consequences involved in this scandal than are likely to appear at first sight to the ordinary man. The object of the Small Causes Court is to enable speedy recovery and to relieve the High Court from the impossible burden of dealing with petty cases. Its jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to Rs. 2,000 and upwards, if in the latter case, the excess is given up; but, in cases of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, suitors have the alternative of going to the High Court. The result of the way in which the Small Causes Court has been pushed about from pillar to post, and the discomforts and annoyance that have to be suffered by people using it, has the result, as can very well be shown, of forcing suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 into the High Court, which is already sufficiently congested. Another consideration which is apt to be lost sight of is the fact that it is the most paying of all the courts. From the income of the Small Causes Court the present palatial buildings in which the High Court and the Police Court are situated were erected. It is indefensible that under these circumstances the Small Causes Court should continue to be inadequately housed. Of course, it cannot be supposed that the Government has any intention to propose the permanent housing of the Court in the building in Princess Street. The money that was allotted in the Budget for 1913-14 is still awaiting expenditure, and ostensibly the Public Works Department must still be looking for a site and is possibly designing a building; but the indifference to public interest with which Government has treated this matter hitherto leads one to suppose that this state of affairs may go on indefinitely. Nearly two months ago we urged on Lord Willingdon the necessity of ordering a full and searching enquiry, first into the scandal of the Small Causes Court having been located in the building in Princess Street, and, second, the delay in proceeding with the new building. Since then everything that has occurred has only served to aggravate this deplorable scandal, and we appeal once more to His Excellency to take the matter in hand and give the public satisfaction.

HELP FOR THE PASSIVE RESISTERS.

General Botha's endorsement of Mr. Smuts' denial of Mr. Gokhale's statement the other day with regard to the repeal of the £3 tax need hardly surprise us. This going back on the pledged word is not a thing unknown in the annals of South African politics, or for the matter of that anywhere else, but at least it shows that no useful purpose can now be served by the delegation of any committee from India to the Transvaal Government, which forms the first part of the resolution to be moved in the Viceroy's Council by Mr. Gokhale. The tentative measures of retaliation which have been suggested,—such as the boycotting of South African coal and the prohibition of the entry of South African subjects of His Majesty into the Indian Services,—are not likely, we fear, to be immediately effective in face of the strong position taken up by the Union Government with regard to the Indian problem, and to expect justice and fairplay from them,—except by the only remedy, passive resistance,—is absolutely futile. The campaign of passive resistance has already commenced, but, given the spirit and determination, the one thing needful to make it effective is money. The families of the passive resisters have to be fed while the bread-winners are in jail "for conscience's sake." The numbers of these are daily increasing and thousands of workers in the mines and the plantations are, as Reuter yesterday tersely put it, "courting arrest," the most painful feature of the situation being the large number of women and children brought into trouble by the operation of this necessary struggle. No Indian can plead ignorance of the full details of the causes of this great fight for freedom, and it is incumbent on every one to help to make the path of their countrymen in South Africa a little less thorny. While repressing all vindicative feeling as much as is humanly practicable, it is necessary that those industries in South Africa which depend on Indian labour should be paralysed in order to bring the Transvaal Government to their senses. It is the fashion among a certain class of people to taunt Indians with being an unpractical race. Let the taunt be disproved once and for all by the only means at India's command,—an organised passive resistance campaign, the strength of which will amaze not only South Africa but the Empire. The exact situation today is this. Out of a total population of about 150,000 Indians in South Africa, more than three-fourths are in Natal, 25,000 in Cape Colony, 10,000 in the Transvaal and about a hundred in Orangia. The position of every one of these is intolerable, their two most serious grievances being the £3 tax in Natal, which is levied on every Indian male above sixteen and every female above thirteen; and the refusal of the Government to recognise Indian marriages. Ever since 1895, when the iniquitous tax was imposed, an agitation has been going on against it, but the Government has been entirely obdurate, their object being to compel time-expired Indians either to return to India or to reindenture, an apt illustration of the "squeezed orange policy," and of the monstrous and brutal lengths to which a repressive and tyrannical policy can go. But the time has come to cry a halt to all this. The heart of the Indian nation as well as of England must be roused. Voluntary workers must be found in every town and village. Sacrifices must be made. And if every Indian man and woman realises the great issues at stake for India, we have no doubt that the answer to the appeal of their oppressed countrymen will be national as well as spontaneous.

DAY BY DAY.

Cotton Cultivation in India.

Mr. Armo Schmidt, the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and Manufacturers, arrived in Karachi on the 31st ultimo and will tour through the cotton-producing areas in Bombay, Sind, the Punjab and Madras. Mr. Schmidt's suggestion as to the improvement of cotton cultivation in India will be awaited with interest.

The Press Act.

The highest judicial authority in India recently pointed out that the Press Act is a standing menace to the liberty of the Press in India. Sir Lawrence Jenkins of not hesitate to describe the language of section 4 of the Act "as wide as human ingenuity could make it." "Indeed, it appears to us," the Chief Justice added, "to embrace the whole range of varying degrees of assurance from certainty on the one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other. It is difficult to see to what lengths the operation of the section might not be possibly extended by an ingenious mind." After this, can any fair-minded man have the temerity to object to the substantial amendment of the Act? It is to be hoped Lord Crewe's answer to the proposed deputation will not be discouraged.

Retaliation.

"The Tribune" (Lahore) propose that India should retaliate against South Africa by boycotting South African securities. Out of the Gold Standard Reserve the Secretary of State has invested a sum of nearly 2¾ millions sterling in Colonial securities and has sunk a sum of £1,700,000 in South African bonds. Indians should insist on the disposal of these bonds at the earliest favourable opportunity, for it is surely an anomaly that any portion of the taxes paid by them should go in any way to benefit South Africa.

Sir William Evans Gordon.

Major Sir William Eden Evans Gordon, whose death is announced, was one of the best known and most active members on the Unionist back benches. He was the defeated candidate in a by-election that created a good deal of excitement during Lord Salisbury's third ministry. He was returned for Stepney in 1900 and remained its representative until 1907. He owed his popularity in this big East-end working man's constituency to his energetic advocacy of the exclusion of the alien immigrant, who has largely ousted the English working man in Stepney. Sir William Evans Gordon who was born in 1857, entered the Indian staff Corps in 1876 and retired in 1897. He was created a knight by Lord Salisbury in 1905. In 1892 he married Julia, widow of the Nire Marquis of Tweeddale.

The Duchess of Fife.

An interesting sketch of the Duchess of Fife by M. Crosly Smith, appears in the "Woman at Home". Her Highness became head of the Macduff clan when she succeeded to the title. One of her duties is, to lead her retainers, their badge, a sprig of holly, conspicuous on each Highland bonnet, to the Braemar Gathering, which took place again this year the mourning for their Chieftain having expired. The succession is secured to the Duchess of Fife and any son she may bear, but if she dies without issue, the Dukedom passes to the Princess Maud and her son. It is a very uncommon thing for a young girl to succeed to one of the richest Dukedoms in the kingdom, of which the rent roll is £80,000. The Duchess of Fife's vast estates are in Aberdeenshire, Banff, and Moray. Mar Lodge, Braemar, and Montcoffer House, near Banff, are her Scottish mansions.

An Expert Dancer and Horsewoman.

The Dutchess, Mr. Crossly Smith says, is an expert gymnast and a graceful dancer. She is also a bold and fearless horsewoman. A few years she and the Princess Maud often rode in the company of their father along the picturesque road above Corrie-mulzie Falls, and the firmness of their seat and the ease with which they guided their steeds were apparent to all. Her skill as a horsewoman will find its match in Prince Arthur, who is the most go-ahead rider in the Royal family, no obstacle proving a barrier to him when hunting. The favourite home of the young Duchess is her Highland residence, where she has spent every summer since she was "sweet seventeen." It is already consecrated to her by many sacred memories. The private chapel, the scene of her first Communion after her Confirmation by the Bishop of Aberdeen, is now the last resting-place of her father, who, like a true Duff, wished to be laid "amidst the heather and near the hills he loved so well."

The Bombay S. P. C. A.

In reference to certain remarks which appeared in this column a few days ago from a correspondent containing criticisms of the working of the Bombay S. P. C. A., we are authoritatively informed that the statements made are incorrect. The Society, we are told, has never sold a horse for Rs. 5 and has never sold a horse that was not fit for work. The allegation that the Society's hospital has for some time been used for keeping milch buffaloes for the sale of milk is also untrue. Certain buffaloes are kept by and are the private property of the officials, in accordance with the rules of the Society primarily for their own use. But any surplus milk is disposed of by sale for the use of the hospital.

"Anaphylaxis."

Anaphylaxis, for research in which branch of bacteriology Dr. Charles Richet has just been awarded the Novel Prize, is defined by Dr. David McKail in his "Public Health Bacteriology" as a state of extreme sensitiveness to the injection of certain substances such as bacterial proteins, animal and vegetable albumins, brought about by one injection of the same substances or present from hereditary transmission.

Natural anaphylaxis depends on (a) Species of animal, e.g., cholera in man; anthrax in cattle; glanders in horses; (b) age, e.g., diphtheria in children; erysipelas in elderly individuals; (c) individual, e.g., to white of egg, blood serum even by ingestion. ("One man's food is another man's poison.") Acquired anaphylaxis depends on.

an attack of the disease, e.g., erysipelas and diphtheria;

the injection of dead cells, e.g., tuberculin.

(c) the injection of nitrogenous matter, e.g., blood serum and white of egg.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Plea for Agriculture.

"Dacca Herald":—One unhappy feature of our Swadshi enterprise is that it concerns itself more with the manufacturing industries than with agriculture. So far we have confined our energies more or less to mill industry and in this we have taken our model from countries in which the conditions of life are vastly different from what they are here. In our anxiety to push this Swadeshi we have all of a sudden plunged ourselves in a mighty conflict with the industries of the West. All conflicts are not bad, conflicts are often inevitable. We do not therefore regret having gone in for the mill industry at the first flush of Swadeshism. But the important fact has been overlooked that if our Swadeshism is to anilate the entire population, it is agriculture more than mill industry that ought to receive our immediate attention; for agriculture affords easy opportunities for the development of the Swadeshi idea, the vast majority of the population being agricultural, where mill industry demands resources which few alone in India possess. We cannot forget that manufacturing industries in these countries had enormous and peculiar difficulties to face. Whatever may be the worth of official opinion about the hoarded wealth of India it is admitted that India has not sufficient capital of her own; she has a vast trade which is daily growing; but she had not the requisite capital for her industrial development on a corresponding scale.

If Swadeshism is to capture the hearts of the bulk of the population, if it is to take any practical shape and form among them, the upholders of the Swadeshi must address themselves to the task of improving the primitive agriculture of the country. In fighting the cause of Swadeshi in the field of manufacturers, we are afraid, victory may not be ours for a long while yet. We are aware that we can not expect the Government to impose any protective duties or give us bounties so as to help our agricultural efforts. But, after all, in agriculture we follow the line of least resistance; besides, it is in agriculture where our industrial efforts must begin if they are to be placed on a sure and a safe basis.

Rhetorical Bluster.

"Statesman":—The opening words of Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Wallsend furnish fresh proof of his singular unfitness to be the head of a great political party. Everyone can understand his anxiety to make the best use possible of the feeling in Ulster against Home Rule. That is a political asset which a critic of the Government would naturally prize and turn to the utmost advantage. One can readily imagine how adroitly the situation would have been handled by Lord Beaconsfield or even Lord Salisbury. The resentment of Ulster would have been set forth in vehement language. Sympathy would have been expressed with her just indignation against the betrayal of loyal citizens to the vengeance of a Dublin Parliament. The reports of preparations for armed resistance would have been mentioned as revealing the gravity of the crisis. But not a word would have been said in condonation of a contemplated defiance of the authority of the Crown. Mr. Bonar Law seems, however, to be incapable of a dignified reserve. This successor of great statesmen, far from repenting of the blunder which he perpetrated in his Blenheim speech, has solemnly reiterated his assurance that, if Ulster resists the forces of the Crown, she will receive the support of the Unionist party. The only excuse for this monstrous declaration is that it is obviously mere rhetorical bluster. If Mr. Bonar Law were in earnest, he would have called forth the knights of the Primrose League to prepare the jousts or would have himself enlisted as a fellow-galloper of Mr. F. E. Smith, or, at the very least, would have opened a fund to pay the insurance premiums of Sir Edward Carson's grim band of rebels.

The Ayodhya Case.

"Madras Standard":—When the Viceroy delivered his epilogue after enacting the last scene of the Cawnpore drama, little he must have thought of another question, kindred to the one that he put an end to. Farseeing statesmen like Lord Hardinge need hardly be told that a policy intended to sooth the feelings of a large section of the people, unnecessarily worked up to the point of explosion, should be meant for universal application. No statesman would be enamoured of courting unpopularity on account of a sin of omission. Every right-minded man, unobsessed with ridiculous notions of prestige or strength or tiger qualities as is a section of Anglo-India, will unhesitatingly say that what all the Viceroy did in the Cawnpore affair to restore the confidence and the faith of Muslims in British statesmanship was quite opportune and beneficial to both the people and the Government. In the light of the same policy, and as a corollary to the redress of the Cawnpore Muslim grievance, the Ayodhya Hindu grievance also must be considered and redressed. To all intents and purposes, the Ayodhya episode became a dead question with the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the United Provinces. To make a mountain of a molehill or to get hold of the least chance afforded by any erring local tin-god, for arrying their forces against the Government, the Hindus, fortunately or unfortunately, had no Balkan War to rouse up their emotions and keep their feelings in a red-hot state. If they were lacking in any such pre-disposing cause at the time of the riots at Ayodhya, they are now supplied with plenty of it in the amnesty granted to the Cawnpore Muslims.

The Personal Authority of the Viceroy.

"The Standard":—Lord Hardinge has signalised the commencement of his cold weather tour in the plains by taking a step which is exciting grave apprehensions in the minds of many of his countrymen in India. In response to the petitions which have been pouring into Simla during the last two months—ever since, that is, the occurrence of a desperate riot at Cawnpore in which some twenty persons were shot by the police—he has paid a visit to the scene of the outbreak. After consulting personally with the local authorities and receiving a deputation from the leading Moslems of the city, he came to the conclusion that it was necessary for him to exert, in an unprecedented way, not only the authority which is vested in him as head of the Government, but also the personal influence which the representative of the Crown can bring to bear on the conduct of the Administration.

MUNICIPALITY DEFRAUDED.

SECRETARY SENTENCED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

Mr. Clayson, I.C.S., assistant collector, has sentenced Bhalchuder Keshav Deshpande, secretary of the Saswad municipality, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default, to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for 6 months on a charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 528 odd belonging to the Municipality.

Bhalchunder was a newly appointed secretary and when the President and the Chairman of the Municipality saw the accused making extensive purchases, they became suspicious and attached the treasury in the presence of a "Punch" and found Rs. 528-11-9 short.

His Honour sentenced the accused as above. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the municipality as compensation.

WHITEWAYS NEW SEASON CATALOGUE.

Messrs. Whiteway Laidlay and Co., have availed themselves of the advent of the cold season in issuing a handsomely got-up illustrated catalogue of their season's new goods and novelties. Within its three hundred odd pages may be found every variety of article which would satisfy the want or gratify the taste uf the most fastidious individual. There are numerous illustrations in colours for the benefit of mofussil customers who are afforded every facility to do their shopping by V. P. Post. Ladies in particular will find the catalogue most indispensable as it affords them a ready means of selecting up-to-date millinery and hats of every fashionable variety.

SERVICE COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

"COMMINGLING OF INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

JOINT EXAMINATION OF MESSRS. BRUNYATE AND GAUNTLETT.

PROMOTIONS TO HIGHER POSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Mr. F. Gauntlett, Controller General, were the first witnesses who were examined by the Public Services Commission to-day.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Gauntlett said he was Controller-General since 1911. He joined the Department in 1897. His appointment was sub pro tem as the question of the status of the appointment of Controller and Auditor-General was under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The Controller of Currency (the new appointment created) would take over his office in January next.

The witness next gave an account of the present system of recruitment in the Finance Department and said that leaving out the subordinate appointments he would recommend 50 per cent. of the recruitments in England and the other half in India. He said that the intelligence of the Indians was equal to that of the Europeans and would like to see a strong commingling of Englishmen in the Department. His experience was that matters were smoothly settled by friendly relationship among officers. This fact was more noticeable when the head of the Audit Office was a European. He did not suggest however, that that should be the dominating feature. It was easier for European to take a broader instead of a technical view of things.

Supervision, in his opinion, was an important matter. As the staff was very large, he emphasised the fact that whenever he wanted to know thoroughly any details of his department he always looked to his Indian officers for assistance. For supervision and organisation he would like to have European officers. The witness explained in detail the duties and functions of the Accounts Officers of his department and the method of working out budgets and financial relationship with the Local Government. In reply to further questioning by the Chairman, he suggested the establishment of a training school for officers in Calcutta. He did not like the present system of pure nomination, he would like to have nomination after competition. He had no special views about the reduction of age, but he would like to see the period of training enhanced. He said in reply to the Chairman that any man who was worth his salt would settledown to the work.

Mr. Gauntlett, I.C.S., continuing in reply to the chairman of the first committee, said he would like to see a modification of the Indian Service leave rules. He would not encourage officers to take leave immediately after coming out to this country but facilities for leave should be given towards the end of the service.

TWO CLASSES OF PROMOTION.

In answer to Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Gauntlett said that there were two classes of promotion in the Finance Department. One was promotion to the posts of superintendents and another was to the general list. A selection was made on the strength of confidential reports of officers with the knowledge of the head of the department as to the candidates' fitness and abilities. The promotion of a subordinate officer to the general list of the Finance Department was generally made by the Superintendents in charge of the Budget Section in the Finance Secretariat, Government of India. As an illustration of the class of men generally promoted Mr. Brynate gave the instance of Mr. Aiyar, the present Superintendent of the Budget Section, who was one of the best men in the Finance Department.

UNIVERSITY MEN PREFERRED.

Mr. Sly:—"What is your objection to having men at school-leaving age rather than at a university leaving one?"

Mr. Gauntlett: "School-leaving age will not give us good officers as at present."

Mr. Sly "Are not the qualifications at the school leaving age sufficient for the work of the Finance Department?"

Mr. Gauntlett "I confess I prefer officers to be recruited from among University men." In reply to Mr. Gokhale Mr. Gauntlett said that if school leaving age was lowered from 19 to 17 there would be an unnatural forcing of the Indian candidate to greater pressure. In reply to further question Mr. Gauntlett said that recruitment at Home should be improved. An I.C.S., officer was generally recruited after five or six years' service and his training lay in the fact that he was put to the work and he had to do it. Mr. J. B. Brunyate in the course of his evidence amplified the points raised in the deposition of Mr. Gauntlett affecting the recruitment to the Finance Department, its rules, procedure, qualifications of candidates, etc.

PROMOTION TO GENERALIST.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Chief Superintendent, Office of the comptroller and Auditor-General, was the third witness examined by Lord Islington's Committee. In reply to the Chairman witness said there were very few instances in which men were passed over for promotion to the Chief Superintendents but there were numerous instances in which the Chief Superintendents were passed over for promotion to the General List. They were passed over for giving preference to men serving in the Finance Department of the Government of India. Owing to the sparting way in which promotion was made there was not much chance for the Chief Superintendents to go to the General List.

Replying to Mr. Sly, he stated that what Mr. Gauntlett said about the quality of work done by the Chief Superintendents' being less important was more correct in theory. They had to do an equal kind of difficult work as men in the General List.

ONE-THIRD PROMOTION FROM SUBORDINATE RANK.

Answering to Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Mukerjee said that in the course of twenty years only twelve Chief Superintendents were promoted to the General List. He would lay down the rule that one third of the promotions should be made from the subordinate rank.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS ADVOCATED.

Mr. Bruce, Chief Accountant, Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, was the last witness examined by the first committee to-day.

In reply to Lord Islington, he said he could not prepare a memorandum as he had got the notice to appear as a witness only three days ago. The chief grievance of men of his rank was that the rule that one third of the promotions should be made from their rak was discontinued. They could now only go up to Rs. 170 grade. He also suggested that the reports of officers about promotion of juniors should not be written in open nles but sent up confidentially. He also suggested a modification of halting allowance rules and laid down that a halt of twelve hours should be sufficient to entitle an officer to get halting allowance. The first committee rose for the day at 2 p.m.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. MAXWELL.

SUBORDINATES AND THE AMALGAMATION.

The first witness examined by the second committee presided over by Lord Ronaldshay was the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. Witness entered the Civil Service in 1891 and after nine years in Bengal became a postmaster and had been connected with the service ever since. Replying to the Chairman, witness said it could be assumed that an amalgamation scheme prepared by his predecessor would be put into operation. There was no ground for apprehension that any official would be prejudiced by the amalgamation scheme. As a matter of fact this has opened to subordinates possibilities of which they never dreamed.

With regard to the higher positions in the Postal Services, it was the practice in former years to recruit from the the ranks, but during the past few years a few men had been brought in from outside. He could not yet say whether this step was justified. Postmasters in charge of one place could be inspected by inspectors who had large areas though the inspection was practically restricted to audit. A postmaster could be inspected by an inspector on less pay and this sometimes led to a little friction. Of late years, continued the witness, there had been a marked tendency increasingly to give Indians higher appointments. In former years, there was a marked preponderance of Europeans but this was now disappearing. Indians were not anxious to be Postmasters, their ambitions being the Superintendents' positions. Under the new scheme in the Telegraph Department, it is hoped by creating attractive openings to get in a better class of men. Witness was asked his opinion as to the salaries of the higher officers. He suggested that the salary of the Director-General should be increased to Rs. 4,000. He emphasised the fact taht he did not suggest this for himself and he did not press it, but Directors-General in the future should have their salaries raised. Concluding his evidence, witness suggested that it should be compulsory for telegraphists to have six months' study leave once in five or seven years. This would enable them to make their knowledge up to date. At present except for those who had been Home and had studied, their officers knew little about wireless telegraphy.

Cross-examined by Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Maxwell said that Postmasters-General were allowed to go to the hills for five months every year. He would like to see this reduced to the average of three months.

NEW C. P. COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS SANCTIONED BY HOME AUTHORITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the Council regulations for the Central Provinces which was sent home some time ago. This completes the constitution of the Council which will now be finally gazetted. The Berar difficulties have been also solved, and it is to be hoped that the provincial Council for the Central Provinces will come into existence early in the new year.

KHARIFF CROP IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The situation created by the failure of the Khariff Crop in the United Provincess is receiving anxious consideration and takavi grants made by the Government of India now total about eighty lakhs. A cold weather storm from the Kashmir side has given rains in the hills as far as Chakaratta, but the affected area remains untouched.

GREEK CONTUMACY.

BULGARIAN REPRISALS FEARED.

FATE OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A painful impression has been caused in Bulgaria on account of Greek refusal to furnish information regarding the fate of eight hundred Bulgarian prisoners. This, together with the allegations of Greek ill-treatment of Bulgarian civilians, gives rise to a fear of Bulgarian reprisals and expulsion of Greeks.

TURCO-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

Difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between Turkey and Greece regarding the status of Turks in the ceded territories, and the Turkish Greeks who fought against Turkey, for whom Greece demands an amnesty. The negotiations seem likely to be prolonged.

GREECE'S WELCOME.

BRITISH FRENCH FLEETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Great preparations are being made in Athens to give a suitable welcome to British and French fleets which are about to visit the Piraeus.

LONDON POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Well-attended meetings of postal employees in London, yesterday, passed resolutions calling upon postal, telegraph and telephone employees to unite in pressing their claims for higher wages upon Government.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION.

PROPOSED INCLUSION UNDER SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Speaking at Nylstroom, General Botha said he felt the time had come to consider the advisability of Rhodesia joining the Union. Her charter was about to be renewed, therefore all should consider what could be done to achieve the object of all o them, namely, to extend united South Africa as far north as possible.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING STRIKE.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 2.

Waterside workers have made proposals for the settlement of the strike on the basis of the employers' recent offer. A Conference will be held on Monday. Special constables continue to pour in from the country districts.

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LABOURITES GAIN 20 SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The municipal elections in England and Wales, excepting London, have resulted in a Labour gain of twenty odd seats from Unionists and Liberals, chiefly in industrial centres in the North.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Salsette left here at 6 a.m., on Monday for Bombay with the outward mails of Oct. 24th.

The Macedonia left at the same time with mails for Colombo and Australia.

AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The aviator M. Daucourt has reached Budapest.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The death is announced of Major Sir William Evans Gordon.

EUROPEAN CONCERT.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY'S ACTION.

PROTESTS FROM FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Isolated action by Austria and Italy regarding Albania, as a fresh instance of a departure from the European concert, has already evoked loud protests from the French press. Altogether the situation is regarded with some misgiving.

Reuter is informed in authoritative Greek quarters that there is no truth whatever in the complaints in the Austro-Italian Note. It is declared in the same quarters that much divergence of views exists among the members of the Commission.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

REVOLVER FIRING AT NAPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Italian second ballots, yesterday, brought no change in the balance of parties, except that the Radicals experienced a further reverse in Rome. The polling was most animated but there were no disorders except some harmless revolver firing at Naples and a sharp scuffle between some hotheads in Rome.

"AFFLICTIONS OF GOVERNMENT."

POSITIONS OF MERCHANTS AND AGRICULTURISTS IN MYSORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

Rao Bahadur Annasami Modeliar, C.I.E., presiding, last evening, at a public entertainment organized by the Commercial Association in honour of Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao who was elected by the Representative Assembly to the Local Legislative Council made a felicitous speech, in the course of which he remarked that the object of the law was to protect the people from evil doers and from the afflictions of Government. The merchants and special agricultural classes deserved protection especially the latter. Education has of late turned sweepers and other low class people into gentlemen and agriculturists left their avocations and their lands, the result being the scarcity of farmers and the consequent rise in prices of grain. He himself owned 300 acres of land near Bangalore and paid an annual assessment of Rs. 150 to the Maharajas Government but was unable to till his land for want of ryots. The law should be well framed to protect agriculturists. He was delighted to hear of the disinterested services rendered to his country by Mr. K. Krishnamurthi Rao in various capacities and concluded by saying that the absence of University degrees should not shut out a man of well developed common sense from serving his countrymen in the enlarged Legislative Council.

SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

There was a steady demand for coal shares at Saturday's prices in the market to-day. A small trade was done in jute. Transactions reported included:—Aucland Rs. 6-8; Baraboni Rs. 14-12, and 15; Bhaskajuri Rs. 18-4, and 18-8; Bhalgora Rs. 21-12 and 22; Jumoni Rs. 6; Ghusick Rs. 17-2 and 17-4; Kuardi Rs. 17-4; Lalkurka Rs. 17-8 Rs. 17-10; Matigara As. 12; Mucheridih Rs. 4-4 and 4-8; Phularitund Rs. 6; Raneegunge Rs. 21-4; Sejooah Rs. 10-14 and Rs. 11; Teetulmuri Rs. 9-12 and Rs. 10.

Jute shares, Barnagore Rs. 76-8; Clive Rs. 51; Delta (ords.) Rs. 109; Kamarhatty (ords.) Rs. 121 and Rs. 122; Kanknarrah (ords.) Rs. 183 and Rs. 184; Kelvin (prefs.) Rs. 100-8.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GOGO.

ESTIMATED LOSS RS. 30,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 3.

A disastrous fire occurred at Gogo under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, situated 14 miles from Bhavnagar, during the early hours of Monday morning. Gogo municipality tried its utmost to extinguish the fire but owing to want of fire appliances, many other streets were also threatened and a greater portion of the town was in danger of being gutted in fire. The Mahalkari of Gogo wired to Dewan Sahib of Bhavnagar for necessary help. A detachment of the Imperial Lancers accompanied by the fire brigade was despatched immediately on receipt of the information. The fire broke out from a Kotharis shop near the Masjid in Danabazar resulting in the destruction of about 21 shops. The loss is estimated at about Rupees thirty thousand.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A largely attended ladies' public meeting convened by Mrs. Brijlal Nehru was held to-day at the Hon'ble Mr. Motilal Nehru's house to discuss the newly constituted Women's Medical Service. Resolutions urging upon the Government, the necessity of giving qualified Indian medical women their rightful share in the service were unanimously passed. Mrs. Pragdas, Presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the women assembled. A copy of the resolution passed was forwarded to the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT.

SURPRISE IN INDIA AT MR. AMIR ALI'S POSITION.

AGA KHAN'S DECISION AN OLD ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Regarding the recent split in the London Moslem League, Mr. Mazhural Haque was not prepared to give off-hand his views on the subject, but he is inclined to share the views of those Mahomedans who think that the breach sooner or later was inevitable as trouble had been brewing for some time past.

The Mahomedans expressed surprise at Mr. Amir Ali's continuing to be president of an important political body like the Moslem League, when he could not make a political speech or join a political dinner without the consent of the Lord Chancellor. In the past, considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed at the attitude of Mr. Amir Ali regarding many important matters affecting the Moslem community and to those who have followed carefully some of the recent controversies in the Moslem press of Upper India, the turn that events have taken will cause no surprise.

As regards the attitude of His Highness the Aga Khan it has long been known that His Highness had made up his mind to resign the permanent Presidentship of the Indian Central League, and that he had more than two years ago tendered his resignation and again repeated it last year but was persuaded to remain as President of the League for some time more. He however last year, made it clear that he could not remain president of the League for any great length of time and that this decision of his was irrevocable.

The present crisis is only one of the symptoms of the change that has come over the general body of Mahomedans of the middle classes in recent years.

At the last Council elections in these provinces all the representatives of the Mahomedans were chosen from amongst the members of the bar and a great crusade was waged against title holders who were easily defeated at the poll. The present tendency is to exclude the old type of aristocracy and titled gentry from any active participation in Moslem politics.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The "Englishman," commenting on the Moslem dispute in London, writes:—Mahomedan extremists have reached the goal of their ambition and unless the Moslems in India are awakened to the dangers to which the machinations of irresponsible demagogues have exposed them, the League will become a disturbing factor in India's political life.

The "Indian Daily News" notes that a couple of years ago, His Highness the Aga Khan told the Mahomedans that their best course was to unite with the Hindus, Now the amazed world is told that the Aga Khan has resigned five minutes after Mr. Amir Ali.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes that with the ascendancy of the progressive party of young men, Mr. Amir Ali's resignation was inevitable. He was the evil genius of the Moslem Community.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

CORDIAL EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE AND LOYALTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 3.

The District Moslem League Sholapur on behalf of the Mahomedan community had the unique honour to wait on His Excellency The Viceroy with a deputation consisting of Messrs. Shaikh Fakruddin Mowlasaheb Ladlesaheb, Haji Ebrahimsaheb Mr. Mahamad Jaffer, Haji Abdulkadir, and Haji Mahamadhanif Karimsaheb. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Chakrabutti, the Collector of Sholapur at Hotgi station on the second instant at 9-15 a.m. Mr. Fakruddin who headed the deputation expressed his heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the Mahomedans for His Excellency's great generosity and clemency shown to Mahomedans at Cawnpore, and assured His Excellency of the deep loyalty and devotion of the Mahomedans. He then thanked His Excellency for allowing them to have the honour of personally expressing their heartfelt gratitude and loyalty. His Excellency expressed his pleasure in meeting the deputation in the kindest way and said that he fully appreciated the loyalty of the Mahomedans which His Excellency remarked was their ingrained characteristic. His Excellency assured them that he was ever ready to redress all the grievances of the Mahomedans constitutionally represented. His Excellency desired the deputation with the most filial affection to convey his thanks to the community and to advise them not to swerve from the path of loyalty.

EPISCOPAL GOLDEN JUBILEE.

IMPORTANT CATHOLIC CEREMONIES AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A large gathering of Catholics is expected in Allahabad from the 5th to the 16th November, to attend the meetings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the Catholic Association for the Diocese and also functions connected with the religious Golden Jubilee of Dr. Gramigna, Bishop of Allahabad and the Constantine Jubilee. Among the prelates expected to take part in the functions are the Bishop of Simla, the Archbishop of Ajmere, and the Bishop of Lahore, besides the Bishop of Allahabad.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

RE-OCCUPATION OF CONDEMNED BUILDING.

TRUST SUPERVISE REPAIRS.

The Small Causes Courts, which are temporarily housed in the old General Post Office, will be shifted back to the building in Princess Street before the end of the current official year. The work of repairs to the latter building is approaching completion under the Supervision of the Bombay Improvement Trust engineers and it will be examined by the Public Works Department before the building is re-occupied by the Small Cause Court.

The working of the Small Causes Court, it will be remembered, was stopped in the beginning of September last as big cracks were noticed in the building and it was found necessary to remove them to some other place. Various buildings were inspected for the purpose, but nothing was done, and the Courts were opened for urgent work at the old Post Office buildings in the beginning of October. In the meantime Government thought of constructing a temporary structure in the maidan, but gave up the idea in deference of the public agitation, and the Courts have been doing their work in the old Post Office buildings ever since. Great inconvenience was felt at this place and the repair work in the old premises was proceeded with vigorously.

It might also be remembered that this building, which is put up on Improvement Trust land, was refused a completion certificate as announced by the chairman of the Trust, Mr. Orr, at a meeting of the Corporation, and it is now gratifying to know that the repair work is being carried on under the supervision of the Trust.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE BILL.

FOR BENEFIT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The British Government has for some time been considering proposals relating to the facilities for British marriages between residents of the mother country and the Possessions beyond the seas. Accordingly a draft bill to facilitate marriages between British subjects resident in the United Kingdom, and British subjects in other parts of His Majesty's dominions or British possessions, or in Cyprus has been under circulation, and all local governments have already expressed their views. The marriage law as it at present stands provides for the recognition in India of banns and notice of marriage certificates issued at home, and if the draft bill is passed it will secure similar recognition in the United Kingdom of banns and notice of marriage certificates issued in India. The bill also affords other facilities.

HOME-SICK CONVICT'S ESCAPE.

RECAPTURED AND GETS SIR MONTHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

A convict named Dhondi Kusha ho was undergoing three months hard labour for theft in the Yerrowda Central Jail escaped on the 21st of last month while with nine other convicts he was employed in erecting tents outside the jail. A villager who happened to detect him crouching among the crops went after him and succeeded in capturing him. The convict pleaded guilty before the City Magistrate to-day and said that the thought of separating from his wife and children made him so miserable he attempted to escape from prison. He was a sentenced to six months imprisonment.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

COMMENCED UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

The Aga Khan hockey tournament began this evening with two games played simultaneously in two different directions of the Gymkhana ground, and in the presence of a large gathering. One game was between the Dorsets, the present holders of the Cup, and the gymnastic class, and the other between the Middlesex and the Medicals. The two games excited but little interest it was almost a forgone conclusion that the Dorsets would have no difficulty in routing the gymnastic class, nor would the Middlesex in the defeating of the medicals who were deprived of the services of some of their strong holds. The Dorsets won by 6 goals to nil, and the Middlesex by 4 goals to nil. The Dorsets settled the fate of the gymnastic class from the start, having knocked up 3 goals to nil in the first half, and 3 goals to nil in the second. The Middlesex likewise walked rings round the medicals by notching 2 goals in each half to the Medicals nil. The tournament this year is in the hands of Lieut. Fytte R.A.M.C. the honorary secretary who has improved the arrangements of the ground wonderfully.

A WALK OVER FOR THE LANCS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament should have commenced this morning with a match between the Poona Gymkhana Club and the Loyal North Lancs, but at the eleventh hour the Gymkhana were incapable of completing a team. The Lancs had a walk over accordingly.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

GLOOM IN THE MARKETS.

MR. KESRICHAND RUPCHAND'S POSITION.

APPLICATION TO CANCEL ADJUDICATION.

MR. CLARK CONFERS WITH THE CHAMBERS.

The condition of all the different markets remained unchanged throughout the day yesterday. The share and pearl markets were the dullest and very little or practically no business was done in either of them.

Only a few cash transactions were done in the share market, where the brokers were busy ascertaining their losses at the current market rates. Some have expressed their disability to pay even four annas in a rupee and it is understood others will find themselves in a similar predicament. The dullness in this market was mainly due to a contradiction of the rumour that was prevalent on Saturday last to the effect that Fazul and David Mills shares of the value of twenty lakhs were being purchased by two big mill agents in Bombay.

The pearl market was altogether dull and it was stated that no sales could be effected at all. There was great gloom consequent on the failure of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company and there were strong rumours that other failures will follow. Attempts were however made to keep them up and though efforts are being made to form another pearl syndicate with a capital of about four crores, nothing has yet been done. In the meantime, however, Kesrichand Rupchand, who had filed his petition in insolvency formerly and who was, as reported in a previous issue of the "Chronicle," taking steps to withdraw it but was in the meantime adjudicated on Saturday afternoon last, applied to the Court yesterday evening to have the order of adjudication annulled. A detailed report of these proceedings appears below.

No business was done in the Cloth market but it remained as steady as it was last week and no failures are expected there so long as the offices are able to hold the goods.

The cotton market was also dull and has been in a depressed condition for some time past. Very few sales were effected yesterday though there was a fall in the price of Indian cotton from one rupee to four rupees.

The Marwadi bazaar, which is commonly known as the Shroff bazaar, was passing through an anxious time and the small traders had become very uneasy owing to various distressing reports about some of their big men. One big firm, however, has been paying out large sums continuously and the fate of the market will be decided it is said within three days.

The Indian Banks did nomal business throughout the whole of yesterday and there was no run of any kind whatever on any of them. It was rumoured very freely yesterday that a Native Chief had deposited with one of the Indian Banks a sum of about thirty lakhs but the truth of this could not be ascertained.

MR. CLARK'S CONFERENCES.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, member of Commerce, Government of India, who is on a visit to Bombay, informally discussed with the Bombay committees of the Indian Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the points raised in the resolution of the Government of India dated 22nd August last regarding the proposed Banking Act. The discussion was on the following four questions:—

(1) Prescription of a minimum amount of the subscribed capital:

(2) Stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of business;

(3) Restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve; and

(4) Restriction as to taking by a "bank" of business outside that of banking in which banking profits might be lost.

The deliberations were said to be private but it was stated that Mr. Chalk was greatly impressed by the arguments that he heard at the Indian Chamber and he was very much interested in his visit.

In connection with these four specific points, our representative was told that the committee of the Indian Chamber had not come to any definite conclusions, but he understood that the Committee were unanimous on one point, namely, that one-third of the subscribed capital should be paid up as desired in the Government resolution.

PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT.

FAILURE OF A JEWELLER.

Jetha Devsi, who had traded at Mandvi as a jeweller in partnership with Keshaji Balani and thereafter with Hirachand Nemchand in the name and style of "Mehta and Coy.," was adjudicated yesterday morning on his own petition. He estimated his liabilities at Rs. 29,000.

APPLICATION TO CANCEL ADJUDICATION.

At rising of the Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday morning, Mr. G. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy., applied on behalf of Kesrichand Rupchand for the annulment of the adjudication order made against his client on Saturday last, by the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar at the instance of Mr. Beg Mahomed Abdul Rehman.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Coy., appeared to oppose the application.

Kesrichand, in his affidavit, denied that he was at the date of the filing of the petition or at any time before a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company and said that the allegation to that effect was untrue. He averred he did not know anything concerning the hundi of Rs. 25,000, nor did he know the petitioner's firm, nor had he any dealings with it and he was not liable on it. He denied that payment was ever demanded from him.

On Mr. Raikes reading the petition, His Lordship intimated his desire to hear the application on Wednesday, when he will hold the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Raikes sai dthat the Official Assignee had put his seals on his client's personal properties and he desired to have those removed. His house at Surat had also been sealed. He was prepared to undertake not to deal with his personal property.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Raikes said that at present his client was not residing in Surat.

His Lordship said that in that case nothing would be lost in keeping back the matter till Wednesday.

Mr Raikes said it was the indignity of the official assignee's seals that his client felt.

The Advocate-General asked what indignity there was in this case, when this man had gone to the insolvency office straight and filed his petition.

Mr. Raikes said his learned friend was introducing matters of prejudice unnecessarily. It was true his client has filed his petition but that had nothing to do with the firm. Because of the present position of the pearl dealers, his client anticipated that the market might go down further and that he might be on the wrong side to the extent of his two lakhs out of about sixteen to seventeen lakhs. That was why he presented the petition but in the meantime his brother came to his assistance and asked him to withdraw it. He accordingly applied to do so but was told that that could not be done and he was going to obtain the Court's permission on Wednesday.

His Lordship ordered that further proceedings in this case should be stayed until to-morrow, but nothing further was to be done until the matter was disposed of.

PEOPLE'S BANK AFFAIRS.

OBJECTION TO MANAGERS AS LIQUIDATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

In the Chief Court to-day Mr. Justice Rattigan heard the appeal on behalf of the Directors of the People's Bank for a stay o the proceedings in connection with the appointment of an Official Liquidator for the bank by the District Judge, Lahore. Mr. Beechy, barrister, argued on behalf of appellants, his main argument being that official liquidation would be costly, and liquidation should be voluntary under supervision of the court. Mr. Fazal Hussain counsel on behalf of the petitioning creditor replied that those who were charged with mismanagement of the bank's finances could not be entrusted with the work of liquidation. His Lordship reserved judgment till to-morrow.

SHAREHOLDERS AND DEPOSITORS MEETINGS.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

HARKISHENLAL CRITICISED.

Reports are published in the "Tribune" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" of meetings of depositors and shardholders of the People's Bank held at other places in Gujerat and in the Punjab at which the following resolutions were passed:—"That it was a serious mistake to have Harkishenlal on the Investigation Committee and as Secretary, as he was chiefly responsible for the old management which was the subject of criticism; that even at this stage Harkishenlal should be asked to resign otherwise the committee's final report will lose in worth in the estimation of the independent public; that in the opinion of the meeting, voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court would be preferrable to official liquidation, provided that no debtor of the old People's Bank be allowed a seat on the liquidating body."

AMRITSAR BANK.

DIRECTORS APPLICATION REJECTED.

Before the District Judge, Lahore there were two applications to-day for the winding up of the Amritsar Bank, through an official liquidator. An application was also presented on behalf of the Directors of the court, and in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting of shareholders, names of three gentlemen selected as liquidators were recommended to the Court. The Judge rejected the application of the directors, and asked applicants for official winding up to suggest names of liquidators for approval by the Court on the 5th November.

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

In the trial of the manager of the Karachi branch of the Credit Bank of India and Karachi, pleaders on Saturday, for alleged illegal transactions, the evidence of Mr. Stuart of the Police was heard. Mr. Stuart stated that three of the Bank's latest copy books had disappeared and one of the these copy books the entries relating to the transactions for which the accused have been brought into court are believed to be copied. The hearing of the case was adjourned till Saturday.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XXIII)*

EVIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM HUNTER.

MR. ROSS'S PREGNANT OBSERVATIONS.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle".)

We now review the salient points elicited in the evidence of Mr. William Bernard Hunter, as representing the Bank of Madras and the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Harry Marshall Ross, retired export merchant, who was also representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hunter was a sober witness of great fairness. He had no heroic suggestions to make. His answers were more or less those of a bank manager of local experience with well thought-out individual opinions of his own. He was quite correct when he observed that the primary use of Council Bills was to meet the state requirements but for some years past the fundamental object has been to settle the balance of trade. In practice it is so; but it remains to be seen what opinion the Commission passes on this subject. High politics are, of course, involved in an impartial consideration of this branch of the financing of the Secretary of State. Does the Government of India Act of 1858 warrant the use to which Council Bills are put? It may be that from the purely financier's point of view this mode of settling India's trade, specially during the last few years that the trade has turned in her favour, is unobjectionable. But the question, we might say, the larger question from the point of view of the statesman, is quite a different thing. The monies are the monies of the taxpayers of India. That being so, is the State justified in establishing a mode of financing which, in the first place, is unknown to all civilised states in the West, and which, in the second place, is in practice exceedingly sectional? Most of the foreign trade is in the hands of the foreign merchants who trade with India to acquire wealth. Is it fair and equitable, under the circumstances, to make available in the manner it has been done for years, the monies belonging to the millions of the taxpayers for the accommodation of these people? That is the politico-economic question to which we shall eagerly look for a satisfactory reply. It would be grievous were this answer shirked. In that case, it will be open to any member interested in Indian affairs to provoke questions in the House of Commons and raise a debate thereon. Over and over again it had been declared in state despatches and responsible utterances of ministers of both the great parties that India is governed in the interests of the Indian people. How far is this declared policy consistent with this financing of Council Bills for the purposes of affecting a settlement of the balance of trade is a serious question. We say naught on the balance of trade itself as it is not quite relevant to the currency problem. It is, however, a large economic problem by itself which is generally talked of most superficially. What may be true balance of India's trade is a problem yet to be solved by practical economists. Mr. Hunter was in favour of a Central Bank, that is, a bank amalgamated of the three Presidency Banks, with its head office in Calcutta, because he was of opinion that it would be in greater touch with the public. He was strongly of opinion that one of the causes of the chronic stringency was the establishment of so many treasuries with accumulations there. It would in time of stringency be able to finance better and be a great help to the London office.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF A GOLD CURRENCY.

Like many experienced bankers Mr. Hunter was in favour of the gold standard being kept in London, which, it was repeatedly averred in the Commission's proceedings, is the centre of the gold market of the world. In his opinion a gold mint in India was a waste. Little gold from the people would go there to be coined unless it be in famine times. Neither was he in favour of a gold currency, for it was a sanguine expectation to forecast that gold will by and by cement active circulation. The Hindu and Mahomedan laws of Bengal and Madras forbade any such circulation. Hoarding was absolutely essential. Gold for purposes of circulation would not be forthcoming in any large quantity. He was strongly in favour of expansion of note circulation and the universalisation of notes for encashment in all India. As to the loans, Mr. Hunter did not think the state could raise larger loans in this country than the amount it is raising, unless future loans were borrowed at a higher rate of interest and that for a fixed period. That, however, will have the effect of depreciating the large stock of existing rupee loans. We are, nevertheless, of belief that the existing loans might be called out any day by Government by an executive resolution and renewed on a par with the new 4 per cent. loans but redeemable at a fixed period.

MR. ROSS'S EVIDENCE.

Coming now to the evidence of Mr. Ross, it may be observed that he also was extremely moderate in his views. His suggestions too were modest and modestly obtruded on the notice of the Commissioners. It is a pleasure to go through the evidence of Messrs. Ross and Hunter. There was not much of one-sidedness or advocacy of extreme selfish class interests. Whatever their personal opinions they were unbiassed, and supported by their own personal experience. Mr. Ross was quite sound when at the outset he frankly gave out his view that the budgets of recent times have been unduly "pessimistic." Hence it is that there have been larger surpluses at the close of the year than were budgetted for at the opening. That has been an old trick of our Imperial bookkeepers. Over estimate expenditure and underrate revenue that is the shibboleth of Civilian Finance. Trained English financiers have no doubt tried to get rid of that trick but the incorrigible Financial Department has always been resourceful enough to put lions in their path and checkmate their independent method of estimates. For the last 25 years much criticism has been offered on the subject but to no avail. They are always moving in a vicious circle. This trick which Mr. Ross politely calls pessimism, was prominently brought to the notice of the Welby Commission by some of the Indian witnesses supported by letters shewing how revised estimates jumped on budget forecasts and how closed accounts showed even bigger jumps over revised estimates. The arithmetical abracadabras of the Financial Department are many and astonishing. With this master key or shibboleth one can always unravel the surpluses and show up the way in which they have been worked out. Latterly, they have all got hold of that classic phrase which the genius of Sir Guy Wilson has brought so much into popular use. That agricultural prospects influence revenue in any country is no new thing. But when it was no longer available to Finance Ministers to make use of exploded fallacies the obsolete shibboleths of "low exchange", and the "precariousness of opium receipts," they invented this time worn plea of agricultural prospects, which depend on the final character of the annual monsoon. "Gamble in rain" is a catching phrase. For an ingenious Finance Minister it can cover any multitude of financial sins of omission and commission. Are custom receipts less? Is the export duty on rice smaller? Straightway the rain answers for it. Bad agricultural year has depressed trade, so they say, and diminished customs receipts; so also diminished rice crop has left less for export with a diminished yield of duty and so on. They can ring a dozen charges on this tune of "gamble in rain". But how hollow is the plea? Surely, every State in Europe and in America has to contend with the fluctuations of the weather and therefore of agricultural crops from year to year. Do the financiers of those countries ascribe their diminished revenue or even deficits to a "gamble in rain"? Let us see what satisfactory justification Sir Guy Wilson gives to the Commission in this important financial topic.

THE BEST POLICY POSSIBLE.

We honour Mr. Ross for admirably sticking to his views on budget surpluses and unnecessary taxation. They were greatly needed by way of honest criticism. It is really now an evil to the flesh to the reviewer who has to iterate and reiterate about lending of cash balances at a low rate. It now palls on us as much as the tale of the Grandfather's Clock. So we must say no more on this eternal tick tick of the Commission clock on cash balances, loans, modes of sale of council bills, gold circulation, gold mint and state bank. There may be here and there a radical difference of views but generally they are in unison, and the upshot of it all is that on the whole the policy pursued by the Secretary of State is not open to much criticism. Barring some modifications in details his policy is the best under the best possible circumstances. That is the substance of most of the Anglo-Indian Witnesses save that of our Karachi currency Athanasius.

However here are some terse but pregnant observations of Mr. Ross: "I think that the question of the use of a gold currency will be *solved ultimately by the people of India, quite independently of any efforts that we can make*". That is one of the few robust and frank observations made by any Anglo-Indian witness. It shows Mr. Ross is a careful currency student. Economists have proclaimed that the currency of a people is the one which best suits their requirements. Ergo, it must be left to each people to choose whether they will have silver or gold, copper or cowries, fish or fowl. You can have a "standard" of value in each and adjust your mutual barters and bargains accordingly. Another of Mr. Ross's suggestions was selling freely Council Bills at 1s. 3—29/32d. He said, "I think the public which has invested gold in the purchase of rupee is entitled to have that gold returned at the gold export point which is 1-3 29—32. The third sound remark of Mr. Ross was about that precious shibboleth, "balance of trade". He sententiously observed: "The balance of trade with regard to India has always been a puzzling expression. It is very difficult to say what is the true balance of trade", one of these days we shall independently expatiate on this puzzle so variously explained by officials of whom the latest and most "authoritative" is Sir Theodore Morrison.

A TELLING EPIGRAM.

Speaking, or rather damning with the faintest of faint praise, the institution of a State bank, Mr. Ross gave us another of his telling epigrams: "Predictions in India are more dangerous than in any other country." For a verification one has only to take down the forecasts of a Finance Minister since 1893, if not before, and compare them with his apologia in the budget for the following year. He will have ample pabulum to emphasise Mr. Ross's terse observation. Speaking on surplus and unnecessary taxation Mr. Ross considered the income tax to be odious alike to the Indian and the European. His point was this; the great aim of the Government of India should be "to get the native of India to invest his money in joint stock enterprises and securities, but no sooner has he done so than Government sweeps down on him for a tax, and if there is one thing hated by the Indian more than another it is a Government tax. It is no encouragement to the bringing out of hoards to tax them at once when they appear and you can lay hold of them. I consider it to be an inadvisable tax politically, as applied to the Indian." Opinions here will differ. We are not aware in this Presidency of joint stock enterprise being arrested because of the incometax which is now acquiesced in as an evil to be endured without murmur. But it may be that Mr. Ross is right from the Bengal point of view. There the Bengalee hates the income tax as much as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and its members. The loudest agitation during the first few years of the reintroduction of the tax in 1886 was from Bengal, Indian and Anglo-Indian. As usual Sir Shapurji was prominent in his heckling pastime, especially on budgets, surpluses, loans and so forth. But Mr. Ross was more than a match for our intrepid inquisitor. What an excellent exhibition might we have if Sir Shapurji himself were to exchange places. Suppose Mr. Abrahams was the cross-examiner and Sir Shapurji, the witness, the great protagonist of the Indian Financial Department which curiously enough has come to regard him as a Daniel of Indian Finance! It would be an inspirating gain to see him fairly caught in the pillony by his great inquisitor. It is to be feared he has entirely missed his function as a Commissioner.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLE.

We have now brought to a close our criticism on the evidence of the typical witnesses. We have amply referred to that of Mr. Lionel Abrahams, as the stalwart of stalwarts of the Indian Office and the Government of India. We have had that of Mr. Clayton Cole, a typical ex-Governor of the Bank of England, fully free from any kind of the bias or prejudice of the interested Anglo-Indian classes. We have had the evidence of Montagu Webb, the great opponent of the policy of the Indian Government whose incessant agitation resulted in the appointment of the Commission. Then we have had the evidence of two most experienced representatives of all the Exchange Banks in India, save the Delhi Bank, and, lastly, that of three typical representatives of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. We have tried, so far as space permitted, to put fairly before the public the salient points urged by each of the witnesses, without any unnecessary repetition or wearisome reiteration. We have tried to illumine such evidence by the light of our own free and unbiassed experience, holding the scales even. Attached to no party but interested solely to examine all views from the point of view of the India public, we have offered our own humble criticism. Our object has been to make the unthinking think; and to see that the thinking were not wedded to their own views; that in one word, they were not dogmatic. Let us hope we have fulfilled the object. There only remains for us to sum up what has been already said, so far as the present report goes. Of course, many more witnesses will be examined during the session just opened. There will be time enough to comment on that evidence. What we are most anxious about is not the details of the quarrels on more than one head which had led up to the Commission; but policy and principle. Are these in consonance with the axioms of public finance and currency laid down by eminent economists? If not, how far, they have fallen short of them? The Indian public is interested on those points only. They are far more important than all the small talk recorded in the pages of the three volumes of report about what A or B or C thinks of the manner of the sale of Council Bills, of the rates of interest on Cash Balances on the amount of the larger cash balances, on the greater circulation of gold, on the gold standard, on a gold mint and on the advisability or inadvisability of a State Bank. All these to us are so much "leather and prunella." These will not advance by an inch the economic progress of the country. We want to see how far there is affirmation of policy and principle in the matter of Indian finance and currency. This we hope to be able to express in our next and concluding article.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 28th, 30th and 31st.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

At the High Court to-day Justices Imam and Chapman delivered judgment in the application made by Poresh Chunder Ghose, an Attorney for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against an order made by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri granting to the Public Prosecutor of Calcutta sanction to prosecute the petitioner for giving and using false evidence in the course of a proceeding before the High Court. The Advocate-General in opposing the application urged that the order complained of was not a final order. Justice Imam held it was a final order and granted leave; Justice Chapman held it was not a final order but as his colleagues had formed a different opinion in the matter he thought a certificate of leave to appeal would be granted.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the officers the Band of the 25th Russells' Infy will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand on the 5th November, 1913, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master.

Wednesday 5th November, 1913.

Programme start from 6 to 8 p.m.

Spanish March, "Gallito" .....S. Lope.
Overture, "I Puritani" .....Bousquet.
Waltz, "Nights of Gladness" .....C. Ancliffe.
Selection, "The Dollar Princess' .....Leo Fall.
Caprice, "The Whistler and His Dog", A. Pryor.
Egyptian Serenade, "Amina with Tubaphone effect.....P. Lincke.
Selection, "Harry Lauder's, Song" .....J. Ord. Hume.
Scotch Diversion, "She was Giddy", S. Douglas.

Tuesday 4th November, 1913.

Programme start from 6 to 8 p.m.

March, "Cock O' the North" .....Ord. Hume.
Overture, "Under the British Colours", Kling.
Waltz, "Casino Tanze" .....Gung'l.
Selection, "Alife on the Ocean" .....Binding.
Pfeif-lied, Come my Love and Dance with me .....Strauss.
A Summer Idyl, "Hiwatha" .....Moret.
Lancers, "The Savoy" .....Moore.
Gavotte, "Mediaeval" .....Clendon.
God Same The King Emperor.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

LADIES' FIRST-AID CLASS.

On behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association, Dr. Ganesh V. Kher examined the students attending this class on Saturday 25th October, in the premises of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' English School, Thakordwar.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Mrs. Kamlabai G. Vaidya, Miss Angubai V. Jaykar, Miss Hirabai S. Navalkar, Miss Maina R. Jayawant, Miss Anusuya Shingne, Miss Premalabai M. Chitanvis, Miss Yashawanti Rane, Mrs. Malatibai V. Gorakshakar, Miss Mai Patwardhan, Mrs. Champubai G. Navalkar, Mrs. Shantabai Ranade, Miss Gangubai B. Vagal, Miss Champubai B. Shringarpure, Miss Sunderabai Trilokekar, Miss Krishnabai Trilokekar, Mrs. Manakbai Navalkar, Miss Sonabai Rane, Mrs. Mathubai B. Senjit, and Miss Angubai Kothare.

"GIPSY LOVE."

PRODUCTION AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCE.

Considering the cordiality with which Bombay playgoers support theatrical entertainment when they get the opportunity it cannot be said that they are very generously treated by those who cater for the theatre in India. "Gipsy Love," which was produced for the first time in Bombay at the Royal Opera House last night is already a back number at Home, and has given place as the rage of the moment, to other pieces. It is almost a back number in India. Its first production in this country took place in Calcutta a year ago and it is rather galling to think that such distant places as Rangoon, Hong Kong, Shanghai and even Tokio have made acquaintance with this notable light opera long before it was brought to *urbs Primis in Indis*. It is difficult to understand this neglect of Bombay. Mr. Bandmann, for whose enterprise we have unstinted admiration, brings out new and expensive companies, keeps them for a day or two in Bombay, and then hurries them off to Calcutta where he presents them in new and expensive productions. Then they wander off to the Far East, return to Calcutta some what decimated by manaize and resignation and all the other ills that befall a travelling company, and after spending another season in the Eastern Capital arrive in a somewhat exhausted and forlorn condition to appear in Bombay for a strictly limited number of nights. Thus Bombay is generally a year or more behind all these lesser cities in making acquaintance with the latest London successes. Someone ought to form a playgoers' League to deal with this melancholy and discreditable state of affairs. The day may come when Mr. Bandmann will want Bombay, and Bombay may, by then, have turned to other suitors for its patronage.

The reference to "forlorn and exhausted" companies is, of course, not meant to be taken in a too literal application to the present company. Forlorn, in a sensefi it is for it has lost many of the leading and lesser lights since its first arrival in India; and "exhausted," in the same sense it is, for it was quite a formidable company at one time and it now only wants a chorus of about eight ladies and three gentlemen. But, in spite of this, it is still able to give a good account of itself, as was seen in the performance of "The Runaway Girl" on Saturday night,—one of the jolliest evenings Bombay playgoers have spent for many a long day. The performance of "Gipsy Love" too last night was on the whole delightful, though the representation lost much by the inability of the alternated orchestra to cope with the music, even under Mr. Gordon Stamford's energetic and capable direction, and the want of body in the choral numbers. The music of "Gipsy Love" is on a far higher level than the Opera House orchestra is accustomed to deal with. In tunefulness Mr. Kanz Lehar has preserved in this piece, all the melodic charm that made "The Merry Widow" so popular; but he has advanced much further than in the score of that first Viennese Musical comedy which took the English publicly by storm. Mr. Strauss,—the musical comedy Strauss,—possibly spurred him on to greater deeds, and "Gipsy Love" teems throughout with music that is intensely dramatic and expressive and, not only has to be taken quite seriously, but commands and insists upon serious attention. So far as it could receive justice from the limited resources of the Company that played it last night, this music was very creditably, and, in some instances, admirably rendered,—indeed it was surprising that the small chorus should have been able to make so much of it. The principals were excellent both in their acting and singing, and the whole company played the piece with a spirit and interest that greatly enhanced the attraction of the performance.

Even those who have never seen "Gipsy Love" probably know what the story is about, so that may be very briefly dismissed. The scene is laid in Eastern Europe. Ilona, the daughter of Dragotin, a Rumanian noble is about to be married to Ionel a young Rumanian officer. She has other and wilder longings and ultimately elopes with Jose, the Gipsy fiddler, who having got her among his own people, quickly tires of her and refuses to marry her,—his attentions being the more quickly diverted elsewhere by the efforts of Lady Babby, an English lady who is something of an adventuress and wants to marry Dragotin; she encourages Jose to make love to her, in order to drive Ilona back to her own home, and succeeds; Miss May Glenn is the heroine and her powerful and rich soprano is admirably suited to the dramatic music of the part, which she plays with great charm. Mr. McGrath, who plays Jose, is fortunate too in having to sing music which exactly suits his voice. Both he and Miss Glenn, last night, were continually encored for their rendering of their solos and duets. The lighter side of the piece is in the hands of Mr. Gouriet as Dragotin, Mr. Frith as Kajetan, his shy nephew whose mind is chiefly occupied with the importance of having regular meals; Miss Violet Frampton as Lady Babby and Miss Greta Gavin, as Iolan, a very juvenile lady who has engaged herself to Kajetan. All were excellent both in their acting and the amusing and attractive numbers they had to sing. Miss Greta Gavin is new to Bombay; but, if she can always be as quaint and fascinating as she was last night, we hope we shall see a great deal more of her. Mr. Gouriet had greater opportunities for the display of his talents as a Comedian, than he had on Saturday night, and was often quite amusing. Mr. Frith, of course, can't help being funny, and last night he was none the less amusing for the fact that he had not to clown, and was, in fact, quite a pretty boy. Miss Frampton was very engaging as Lady Babby and acted and sang as a psendo-Gipsy with great spirit and charm. "Gipsy Love" is to be played again to-night.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahdin of Lahore has been elected President of the next annual session of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference which is to be held at Agra o nthe 26th, 27th and 28th December ,next.

B. P. R. A. PRIZE GIVING.

GENERAL ANDERSON ON UTILITY OF GATHERING.

COMPETITORS' HIGH STANDARD OF SHOOTING.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

MEERUT, Nov. 2.

The prize distribution took place yesterday afternoon under the presidency of General Anderson commanding the Meerut Division and in the presence of a great number of civil and military officers and ladies of the station, to whom the officers of the B. P. R. A. Mess were "At Home." The band of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles whose services were kindly lent by Colonel Gosling and officers of the regiment played at the prize distribution.

The proceedings began by the Honorary Secretary delivering the following speech:—"The entries this year, with the exception of Class B Volunteers are fewer than last year, which, however, was an abnormal one. They have not however fallen below the average of ordinary years. 1,080 competitors have fired in the different classes out of which 139 have been from the Volunteers Corps. It was hoped more officers would come this year, but still the numbers have not fallen off. It is very satisfactory to find that the number of Volunteers competing has nearly doubled. A considerable falling off has occurred in the numbers competing from the Indian Army. This may be partly due to the introduction of rule 42a, which lays down that "No competitor from the Indian Army shall be permitted to attend for more than two consecutive meetings," and we hope to see those regiments that are holding aloof this year coming forward the next. The conduct of the troops in camp have been exemplary as it always should be with highly trained and expert shots and there have been very few cases of sickness and those not of a serious nature. The weather for the first three days was very bad, the wind blew in gusts and at times clouds of dust obliterated the targets and the firing at times had to be temporarily stopped by the Range Officer. Last Sunday night, a welcome shower of rain laid the dust, but still the uncertain wind has severely tried the skill of even such expert shots as Major Faunthorpe.

SOUTHERN ARMY SUCCESSES.

The championships have both gone to the Southern Army this year, and in each case with a lower score than last year. The entries for the championship the council have reluctantly been compelled to declare that events have fallen through, nor has the standard been up to what it was last year. There was a falling off in the shooting at the end of the meeting and many competitors attributed it to the excessive nickelling from which the B. P. R. A. ammunition of September issue this year has undoubtedly suffered, but the Ordinance Department now in Meerut are investigating the cause and the result of their investigation will be eagerly awaited by all those who have been at this meeting. Whether this "nickelling" has much to do with the falling off of the shooting, it is hard to say but the fact that this year only one possible has been made throughout the meeting as compared with six last year, and only 15 thirty-fours as compared with 58 last year. The one man that made the possible 35 is Naick Dhirjbir Thapa, of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, which score he made at 800 yards.

TACTICAL COMPETITIONS.

In the Tactical Competitions too, the shooting is not so good as last year. Both the team and individual averages in these events having fallen from 12 to 16 per cent. below that of last year. These Tactical Competitions however have become very popular and have been competed for with great keenness by all classes including the Volunteers who in the extended order competition beat the Regulars. While on the subject of Tactical Matches I would like to invite your attention to the power of our Mark III rifles in the hands of expert shots. Paragraph 177 and plate 14 of the Musketry Regulations tell us, if you like to work out the calculations, that the number of hits that may be expected on a figure having an area of 200 square inches, at 500 yards, 5 out of 9 shots were fired by expert shots. Yet last Wednesday we saw the 29th Punjabis knock over 5 plates having an area of 100 square inches in 9 rounds at the distance of 620 yards. This they did after doubling about 40 yards, a truly wonderful performance and considering that the target in this instance was half the size of the one referred to in the Musketry Regulations, it seems apparent that expert shots in India compare very favourably with those at Home. Besides this remarkable performance of the 29th Punjabis, there were several other teams which knocked over the falling plates at distances of about 580 to 550 yards. It is very encouraging to find that there were 78 tyros in the British Army and 142 in the Indian which shows that the young blood is coming forward. The keenness of the Volunteers has not abated and 6 of them appear high up among the first 20 in the Championship and figure very well in the tactical competition and are to be congratulated on beating the regular troops in the extended order competition and in the annual match of the Regulars versus Volunteers.

SUPPORT OF HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS.

We are all pleased to see the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division come so often to see the shooting, bringing with him on one occasion General Sir Robert Scallon from the 8th Division. During the past week. I have had several letters from general officers and other patrons of the meeting wishing it every success and it is very gratifying to all competitors to feel that as long as this meeting is so warmly supported by officers in such high places, the Association has many more years existence. The staff this year with the exception of Major Fulton and Mr. Fressengers is an entirely new one and I trust any shortcomings that competitors and members of the camps may have endured may be forgiven. I must, however, tender a word of thanks to Major Fulton and Mr. Fressengers on behalf of the Camp Staff for this great help and I feel that without these two officers we all like sheep would have gone astray. On behalf of the Council and competitors I beg to offer their warmest thanks to General Anderson and to all the regiments in Meerut without whose help and hearty co-operation this meeting could never live. Those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have day after day worked so well and willingly in performing onerous duties at the time in a very hot sun and in clouded dust like to-day have earned the thanks of all the visitors and competitors, and at this meeting the council will be very glad to receive from competitors representations regarding their comforting camp in the interests of the meeting in general. Finally the Council thank General Anderson for his kindness in coming here this afternoon to present the prizes to the winners whom we most heartily congratulate."

GENERAL ANDERSON'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the Honorary Secretary's speech, General Anderson spoke as follows:—"The B. P. R. A. meeting was started and is maintained to-day with the object of encouraging rifle shooting throughout the whole of India and amongst the very numerous classes who are to be drawn from so wide a country. It had its beginning 27 years ago. In its infancy it provided for 10 targets only. To-day no less than 104 targets face the music across the maidan. This great increase in accommodation has been necessitated by the increasing popularity of the musketry meeting with all classes, British and Indian, who desire to excell in the use of the rifle. One of the advantages of the meeting and that no small one is the cheerful and friendly spirit of rivalry in which all classes and castes of the children of the Empire meet and fraternise together. From North, South, East and West Regulars, Volunteers and Imperial Service Troops gather to the meeting and learn to understand and respect each other. This friendly intercourse of dwellers in distant parts, opens the minds and widens the field of view of all. Musketry questions are much discussed, ideas ventilated and matters of interest considered from many different points of view. Friends who have not seen each other for years renew their acquaintance at the firing points.

SOCIAL AND MILITARY ASPECTS.

Thus the gathering is a social one and not only one of military utility, and this brings out a class of competitors who, all will admit, are the ornaments of the meeting. I refer to the ladies, all too few this year, but judging from the scores made by Mrs. Mercer this lack of quantity was made up for by the quality of their performances. As regards the men, it is most satisfactory to note that the conduct of the troops in camp has been exemplary. In order to be a well trained rifle unit the infantry soldier must not only be a good rifle shot but he must also be disciplined to the point where he can be relied on while exercising his individual, skill with the rifle, to sink his individuality and place that skill unreservedly at the disposal of his immediate commander when called on to do so. Another requirement, namely that of physical fitness, was evident amongst the competitors Unless physically fit the most expert rifle shot will fail when called upon to exhibit his skill with the rifle after undergoing the bodily fatigue of long marches and rapid advances. This physical fitness is well maintained by the keen competition in games of football and hockey and in foot races, khud races, etc., which is so marked a feature of the soldier of to-day. The standard of shooting this year has not been quite so high as last year. The glare of an unduly hot sun and the dust from a dried up country, blown across the range each afternoon, is in part responsible for this falling off. The Volunteers have only lately been armed with the short M. L. E. rifle. mark 3, and possibly have hardly had time to get accustomed to it. Let them not be discouraged at this. The rifle is a good one and further acquaintance with it will, I feel confident, make them surpass the high standard of shooting for which they have always been noted.

FALLING-OFF IN STANDARD OF REGULARS.

As regards the Regulars the enforced absence of the large number of possibly exceptionally good shots who competed last year may be a cause of such falling off in results as there has been. The keenness shown in the excellent extended order match for teams of 5 is a satisfactory indication of the hold which the more practical forms of rifle shooting has got on Regulars and Volunteers alike and the truly marvellous results attained in some cases in this competition are worthy of note. The B. B. and C. I. Volunteers took three plates in the first round and won from the 2nd North Stafford Regiment. The winning team of the Indian Army in this event disposed of all 5 plates in 9 shots at the first firing point in the 4th round, a truly wonderful performance. The Regulars will I know, congratulate the Jodhpur Lancers on their good shooting in this event which put them into the final with the 29th Punjab Infantry team. To be beaten by a team with such a record as I have mentioned above and still more to have run them very close is a performance to be proud of, and we may all congratulate H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur on the way in which his troops upheld the honour of the State. The championship winners of the British and Indian Army, Sergeant Grace, 1st O. and B. L. I. from Ahmednagar and Sepoy Naindar Khan, 108th Infantry from Bangalore, both come from the southern army. Sergeant Grace, the British Army Champion who wins the Viceroy's Gold Medal and Rs. 500 made an average of 3.19 per shot and sepoy Naindar Khan, the Indian Army Championship, an average of 2.28 per shot. The long roll of competitors at the meeting was drawn from 88 different units namely 4 regiments. British Cavalry, 2 regiments Mounted Volunteers Corps, 24 regiments British Infantry, 10 regiments Volunteers Infantry, 6 Indian Cavalry Regiments, 6 Imperial Service Mounted Corps, 20 Indian Infantry Regiments, and 7 Imperial Service Infantry Regiments. I desire to congratulate the Meerut Cup winners the 1st Seaforth Highlanders with a score of 617, the Simla Volunteers being second with a score of 590, the winners' score being better than that of past years. The 90th Punjabis with a score of 560, 33 less than last year, were first; the Indian Army with 1-3 Gurkha Rifles was second.

GENERAL CAMPBELL'S SUCCESSES.

I am sure all will be glad to see Major General Campbell, a very old supporter of the meeting and than whom there is no keener rifle shot, figuring well up in the prize list. The smooth running of a meeting like this can only be attained by forethought and much work on the part of those who comprise the staff thereof. The excellent arrangements and absence of all hitches reflect the greatest credit on Col. Hardy and his assistants. The imperturbable Chief Range Officer, Major Fulton with much past experience is a tower of strength and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fressenges, on whom for the past 10 years have fallen the preparation of all the details of the meeting, the Arrangement of programme, keeping of accounts, and a very heavy correspondence, has again shown his customary ability and unfailing zeal in the interests of the B. P. R. A. To these officers and to the many others of all ranks whose conscientious performance, their long and daily duties at the firing points and butts have made the success of the meeting possible. It is fitting that we should all competitors and onlookers join in a hearty vote of thanks. A similar expression of gratitude to the many presenters of prizes for competition at the meeting by all who take an interest in proficiency with rifle is due and I know that such a feeling is common to all here."

At the conclusion of General Anderson's speech the winners of first prizes were presented their prizes, at the conclusion of which three cheers were called for and given for the popular General. This concluded the proceedings.

JAIN SADHUS AND MINOR DISCIPLES.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION OPPOSED AT CALCUTTA MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Jain Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha representing the Terapanthi sect of the Swetambari Jain community in Calcutta and other parts of India was held at the rooms of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, 203, Harrison Road on the 17th October, to consider the resolution of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces passed at the instance of the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sing regarding legislative measures to be taken to prevent Sadhus from having minors as their chelas.

It was resolved that in pursuance of the practice of the Terapanthi Jain Sadhus and having regard to the tenets of the Jain faith, it was necessary that disciples should be initiated and trained in religious learning and observances from an early age, but as Terapanthi Jain Sadhus cannot and do not work or beg for gain for themselves or others and as the conduct of Jain Sadhus in the past has been such as to call for any objection from the community or the Government, it is not necessary that any action, legislative or administrative should be taken to interfere in any way with the religious practices and observances of Jain Sadhus, and that if any action was contemplated such action should exclude from its sphere Sadhus belonging to the Jain faith.

It was further resolved that a memorial should be addressed to the Government of the United Provinces setting out the position of Jain Sadhus and urging the objections of the Jain community to any action by Government, legislative or administrative, interfering in any way with the training or practices of Sadhus of the Jain faith.

It was further resolved that a Committee of 13 members be elected to have the above memorial prepared and submitted and for taking necessary action for representing the views of the Jain community in the matter before the Government and the Legislature.

AN ADVENTUROUS THIEF.

FOUND DEAD ON STEAMER.

On Saturday morning, a strange discovery was made in hold No. 4 on board the S. S. Abydoss, a vessel of the Bombay Africa Steam Navigation Company.

Abdul Gain Karsam, a dock labourer employed in doing some painting and repairs to the vessel, opened the hatch of the aforesaid hold and discovered a man, apparently dead, lying at the bottom. He raised an alarm when the officers of the vessel hurried to the spot and ordered the man to be brought up on deck. He was unconscious and bleeding from the nose. The Police were sent for and the body was being removed to the hospital when the man died on the way. An inquest was held at the morgue by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of the deceased who was identified to be one Bapu Hussain. Mr. Fred. De Lovene, the Chief Officer of the Abydoss giving evidence at the inquest stated that on Friday night, in company of the ship's carpenter he had been round the vessel inspecting the holds and seeing that they were covered up, and that no one was lurking inside. He further stated that he was of opinion that the deceased must have been some thief who had stolen into the ship from near the blubber hold through a passage into the turn deck where it is usually dark, and must have fallen into the hold a height of twenty feet. The Serang and others stated that the deceased was not a man of their acquaintance and was not employed in doing repairs to the vessel. The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries received by an accidental fall into the hold.

CHATTERING WIFE.

A middle-aged man of powerful physique complained to Mr. Paul Taylor, at Marylebone, of the "incessant chattering" of his wife's tongue, and said he could get no peace.

One night, he said, she started at ten o'clock, and when he awoke at four o'clock in the morning she was still at it. He jumped out of bed and left the room.

The magistrate remarked that the man could not be expected to listen to a chattering tongue the whole night through, and suggested that he should consult a solicitor.

The husband said he preferred that an officer should caution his wife to stop her "jaw," and the magistrate promised that this should be done.

CUTLER PALMER'S

INVALID'S PORT

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A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.

BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS

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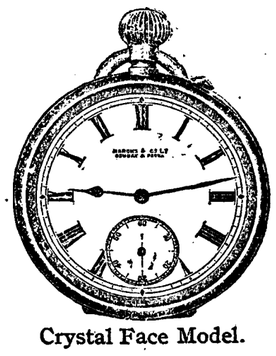
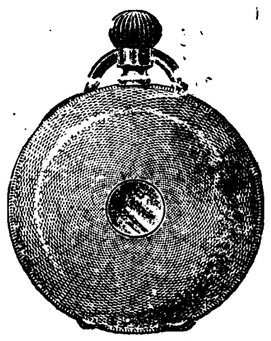
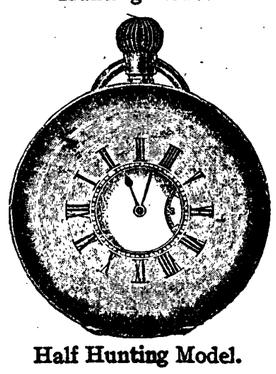
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
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Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
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Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
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THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115.
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A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES.
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear disloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
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Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from ..	Rs. 5-14
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THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Branch:— KALBA DEVI.

BURNING OF VOLTURNO.

THREE PICTURES.

AWFUL SIGHT.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes some interesting special articles and pictures. From some of these contributions we make these extracts:

I.—HEIGHWAY'S HEROISM.

Mr. J. A. Rice, jun., a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, writes: "As to the rescue of the Volturno seaman by Heighway, I never wish to see a braver or nobler deed. Night had descended; the Volturno had burst into flames amidships, there had been a terrible scream from her apparently doomed passengers, when we heard from the mammoth waves close to the Carmania a voice faintly caling for help above the turmoil of the storm. Several lighted buoys, which had been cast into the sea for the assistance of any person who might be afloat, were in our neighbourhood, and the searchlights were directed to each of these, but all were unoccupied. And then the white beams located a figure half a mile away being remorselessly tossed about like a chip on the waves.

"With the light beating upon him, the figure struggled towards us, now high on the crest of a wave, now lost to sight in the boiling trough of water. By degrees he fought his way to within a few yards of the Carmania, and attempts were made to reach him with ropes, but the water carried them out of his grasp.

"For half an hour the officers had tried vainly to get a rope over his head. He had quit snatching at the ropes, and it seemed all up with him. And then Heighway, with a lifebelt fastened upon him, dived into the water by his side and tied a rope around him. We had watched the drama in a tense silence hitherto, but we marked that heroic act with a loud, wild cheer.

"The half-drowned seaman was dragged aboard, and Heighway—a man of splendid physique and withal very modest, he seemed to me very reluctant to take the purse that was subscribed amongst us for him—followed, little the worse for his adventure.

"Much is said and written about the decadence of the human race, but the two acts such as I have described proved—to me, at any rate—quite the contrary."

II.—A FAMILY DROWNED.

Mr. William Mansfield, New York, says: "If I were to select one incident out of the many I witnessed that filled me with an overwhelming sense of pity it was this: I saw a passenger standing on deck with his wife, and, I think, two little children. By his dress he was evidently a workingman, an emigrant going out to the States in the hope, perhaps, of making a fortune. The little family group stood clustered together, looking eagerly and longingly towards our great ship.

"Then the man seemed to make up his mind that we could not help them, and I could see him talking and apparently arguing with his wife. It went on for quite a time, and, judging from what followed, it was evident that he was trying to persuade her to trust herself and the children to the sea with lifebelts. At last she made up her mind, and I saw the man put lifebelts on his wife and the children and himself. Then, waiting for a favourable moment, he picked up the woman and children one after the other and threw them into the sea. Then he jumped in after them.

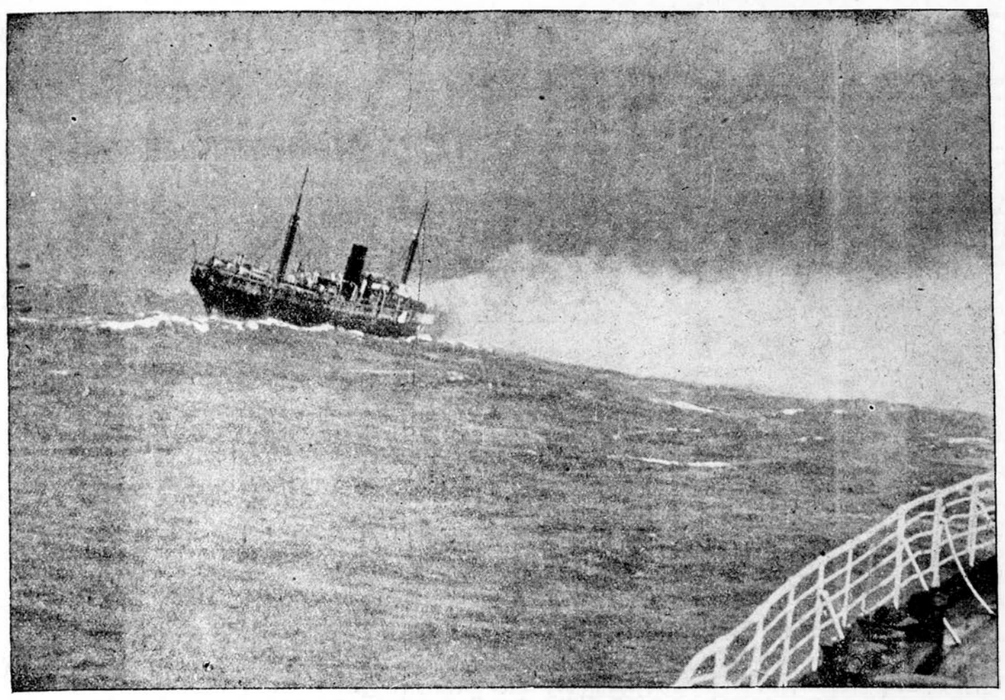
"It was an awful sight, and yet I could not help admiring the pluck of the man who could do such a thing, of the woman who could consent to it, and the faith of the little children who trusted their father so completely. . . . They were all drowned."

III.—"A LONG AND HAPPY SLEEP."

Mr. Frank Bick gives the following description of the scene of terror and despair: "Silhouetted in the light of the flames we could see the moving figures of the officers, doing all that could be done to calm the passengers and keep the crew and firemen at work. And when the flames leapt higher and more brilliantly than usual we could see the poor demented people huddled aft. Women were driving their fingers their hair in despair and dread, and children could be seen clinging to them, burying their faces in their mother's clothing to shut out the fear that appalled them.

"When we had seen all the people off the doomed ship, so far as we could make out, we cruised a circle of about twenty miles, looking for, and hoping to find, someone still alive. But we found none. Sometimes there would come into the circle of light thrown by our searchlight a poor pale face, calm with the stillness of death, and once there came the beautiful face of a man that drifted as peacefully as if death were indeed but a long and happy sleep."

BURNING OF THE VOLTURNO.



Ablaze in Mid-Atlantic. How the Volturno appeared from the deck of the Carmania.
A striking photo taken by a passenger who was on board the Carmania (which was the first ship to receive the "S. O. S." signal and reach the blazing Volturno) showing the ship blazing away.

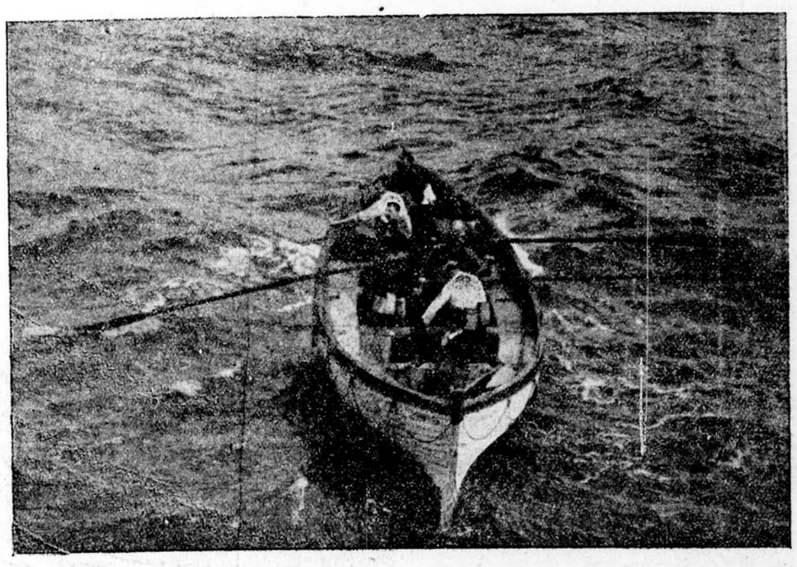


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Chief Officer Gardner and his crew in the small boat in which they tried to reach the Volturno from the Carmania. It will be noticed that they have only three oars left, the others having been smashed.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

A SUGGESTION TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I hope you will be good enough to nd room in your valued paper for these w lines, on a subject, which at present, is weighing so heavily on the minds of all classes and communities of India. I have tried to gauge the depth of the passion with which this degradation of our countrymen in South Africa is felt by Hindoos, Mahomedans as well as other communities over here and I have no hesitation in saying that the future of the British Rule in India almost depends upon the attitude which will be taken by the Government of India and by the British Parliament on this question. Everyone feels that the bitterness of the wrong inflicted upon our countrymen in South Africa, the monstrous breach of faith by the responsible ministers of the Union Government and the impotent attitude exhibited by the British Government at Home has past all bounds of demonstration and constitutional agitation. The prestige of the British race is to be decided not by Miss Maud Allan's dances, but by the way in which the British statesmen and the British people at Home as well as in India treat this matter. Hitherto the Indian question in South Africa rested on grounds of justice and Imperial equality. But since the promises honourably made by the ministers in South Africa to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale have been dishonourably broken by them, it also becomes a question of honourable fulfilment of promises made by men of consequence, power and responsibility. Does this not move the heart of the Bishop of Calcutta or is he still trying to picture before his mental eye the ticklish poses of the dancer Miss Maud Allan? Does not this breach of promise humiliate British people in the eyes of the Indians? Does the Government of India expect the Indians to believe in the sympathy expended by some of its members if they fail to take up the strongest attitude on this question in favour of our countrymen, who are glorifying our ancient land by their patient and heroic struggle for the honour of their motherland?

It will be insanity of the worst type to suppose that this agitation is only kept up by the educated few of the Indians, and that the present dissatisfaction has not reached the masses, or even to suppose that the agitation affects only certain castes or communities. The undemonstrative and spontaneous and grave manner in which the Hindoos and Mahomedans have united in heart and soul on this question must give enough food for serious reflection to our administrators. These communities have entirely forgotten their religious and other differences, in the national indignities cast upon them. Further the ferment is much more active in the lower classes than among the educated few. The indentured coolies who have gone to South Africa are mostly drawn from the lower classes and each man who has gone to South Africa has a number of his relations and friends and villagers who are anxious for his welfare in a foreign land and these people have now got the most exaggerated ideas of the hardships inflicted upon their kith and kin in South Africa. The ferment is therefore more mischievous and deep-rooted amongst these classes than among the so-called educated few. All eyes are now turned to the sitting of the next Viceregal Legislative Council and to the action which the Government of India will take on Mr. Gokhale's resolutions. If Lord Hardinge falls short of the attitude which is anxiously expected of him by the whole of India, you may depend upon it, it will be a bad day for India. I say this because I know how deeply the people—the classes as well as the masses, resent this treatment and how anxiously they are expecting drastic measures from the Government of India, on behalf of their countrymen in South Africa.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has proposed two remedies for the abatement of the evil. He is going to move in the Viceregal Council a resolution to boycott South African coal and also to exclude South Africans from the public service of this country. The deep obligations under which Mr. Gokhale has laid this country by the time, energy and even health he has sacrificed for this cause is beyond words and he is undoubtedly the best man to lead our country on this question. But I cannot help remarking upon the most phenomenal contrast between the monstrosity of our grievances, humiliations and hardships, and the milk and water remedies proposed to counteract them. Mr. Chamberlain has himself confessed that the treatment given to Indians in Transvaal by the late President Kruger's republic was grave enough cause for a declaration of war against the republic. And in face of that statement one cannot help smiling at the feeble attempts now proposed by the South African League to boycott coal and South Africans.

What will be the result of these resolutions? Let us now indulge in a little forecast of coming events. You have already said in your leader on this subject that "there is no reason to apprehend that the Government of India will be unsympathetic." But I am afraid that there will be too much sympathy shewn in the Council. Perhaps every member of the Government will go out of his way to make a specially sympathetic speech for the occasion. The Viceroy has already said that "this is question to which the Government of India attach the greatest possible importance and in which I take a very deep interest. It is however an extremely difficult question to handle, not only in view of the extreme sensitiveness of the Colonial Government to any interference with their legislative independence in administrative matters, but also on account of the objections raised by the inhabitants of the Colonies to Asiatic immigration of any kind except as indentured labourers." This diplomatic utterance of His Excellency is construed as demonstrating His Excellency's personal sympathy in this question. But to me it seems that His Excellency has given undue prominence and seems even to be afraid of the extreme sensitiveness of th Colonial Government. Are we to understand that the sensitiveness of Indians on this question is less in any degree? Then again His Excellency seems to have been much overawed by the objections raised by the inhabitants of the Colonies to Asiatic immigration of any kind except as indentured labourers. Let us for a moment imagine what would have happened if China had taken up the same attitude towards Englishmen as these Colonies have taken towards Indians. Perhaps half of the Naval fleet of Great Britain would have surrounded the country in a week. If His Excellency admits that this would have been the probable result, he as the Viceroy of India and ruling the country in the interests of India and the Indians alone, cannot take any other attitude in this case. If the treatment of Indians by Kruger was a just cause for declaring war against his republic, the treatment now being considerably aggravated, the cause has gathered far greater force. If the Imperial Government cannot interfere to stop evils in their own Colonies for which they were ready to fight a war with a foreign Colony, they betray a contemptible impotency. The attitude which the Imperial Government have taken on this question seems irrational and absurd in the extreme. They admit that the Indians in South Africa have a great cause. They admit that the treatment given to Indians that Colony is monstrous. They have admitted that the treatment given to us by Kruger—which was far better than the present one, would justify a war. But now once the Colony came under their flag, they say that they cannot interfere. In all disputes there are two ways—and two ways only of settlement. One is by arbitration of a superior or a joint tribunal and the other by actual war. But we know that the Imperial Government will neither arbitrate in the matter nor leave it to the disputants to settle by war.

Since now the Imperial Government refuses to arbitrate and will refuse to sanction a war, the people and the Government of India must take such steps as would force the hands of the South African Government. I do not think that the latter will budge an inch by Mr. Gokhale's resolutions, even if they are passed in the Viceregal Council. The resolution of shutting the Indian services to South Africans could hardly be operative in a practical sense. Boycotting South African coal also seems to me an unwise and ineffective measure. No doubt there is lot of swadesism lurking behind this resolution. If we can get South African coal cheaper than English coal why should we lose the benefit of a cheaper commodity for recording a protest. What would the South Africans care if India does not buy their coal? South Africa has more demand for coal than they can supply and they will hardly suffer a pinch by our shutting out their coal.

Mr. Gokhale's resolution therefore, will, I am afraid, meet with plenty of sympathy and perhaps more stirring words of affection and devotion, and then, they may end in smoke. The Government of India may promise to send a deputation to London, as suggested by Mr. Gokhale and such a move on the part of the Government of India will surely tie down our hands for another year. The forecast therefore does not give much hope of seeing the monstrous scandal being ended soon. The whole country which is now anxiously awaiting the result of the discussion in Viceregal Council will be disappointed and terribly convulsed.

But, after all, why all these indirect and roundabout ways? Why should we not meet the situation in a more straightforward manner? If any resolution is to be moved on this subject in the next Viceregal Council, why should not the resolution take the form of voting five lakhs of rupees from the Government of India for helping the strikers and passive resisters in South Africa? Any objection that can be raised to the boycotting of coal on economic grounds or by railway interests could not be urged in this case. It is admitted by the Government of India that the cause of the passive resisters is just. They are now in distress and surely the Government of India will be as much justified or more in voting this money for that purpose than contributing to the famine relief operators in India. It must be remembered that the South African Government have already sneered at the interference of the Government of India. The latter in all their self-respect must now cease to submit representations and take such active measures without any fear or hesitation. If the grant is made the Colonies will know that the Government of India has now emerged from its diplomatic mood and moved into practical action and this may prove a most efficacious preliminary to a remedy being found for all our grievances at once by the South Africans themselves.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We beg to submit to you a copy of the Twelfth Annual report of our Sevasram and earnestly hope that you will kindly help us by an editorial notice in your well-known Journal, to appeal to the generosity of the reading public, for it is their co-operation that has formed in the past and will form in future the main factor in the success and progress of our Institution. We glean below for your convenience, some of the more salient points from this year's report.

When under the inspiration and auspices of Swami Vivekanad relief work was first started here in Kankhal in June, 1901, Medical relief was given during the first eight months to 1054 patients, indoor and outdoor taken together. In 1912, the year under review, this total number came up to 9,388 patients. This shows how the work is growing fast in dimension and usefulness. The contributions received from the public during all these years up to December, 1912, totalled to Rs. 36,312-4-9, the working balance in hand after expenditure on the same date being Rs. 835-4-9.

Of the total number 9,388 during 1912, 116 were indoor patients; there were 201 plague cases, 358 Phthisis cases, 231 cholera cases.

Relief is extended to all, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, thus in 1912, there were 14 Christians, 547 Mahommedan, 9 Jains, 2,180 Sadhus; 1,362 Brahmans, 840 Chammars, 230 Sweepers. Entries for native place in the register of patient include almost all the provinces of India.

The new Phthisis ward which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,289-5-0 and which contains 12 beds has been in working order from January 1913. This special Ward, supplies a great want, and two such special wards for cholera and other infectious diseases have become urgently needed. The general ward now existing being exclusively used by Sadhus, another general ward for the poor helpless lay people (who resort for treatment in such large numbers) constitutes another pressing need. The Government is acquiring for the Sevasram and adjoining plot of land to accommodate these three proposed wards and we strongly appeal to all our sympathisers to see to it kindly that the land after acquisition may not lie useless and fallow for want of an adequate building fund.

Another important point to which we draw the attention of the generous public is the highly precarious nature of the funds on which we have to depend for all the work of the institution from day to day. Our monthly subscription amounted only to Rs. 47 during 1912, whereas the monthly expenditure to be incurred during this year is estimated to be Rs. 379-9-6, taking into account the maintenance of the new Phthisis ward. Besides the balance of the last year, viz., Rs. 835-4-7, we have to rely absolutely on the uncertain resources from Donations. It is to the public we look forward for deliverance from this dire state of things.

Lastly, we suggest that doners may choose to make of their donations and endowment for the construction of wards or rooms or other parts therein, or an endowment for the maintenance of special beds, with the stipulated object of a memorial in honour of a relative or friend; deceased or otherwise who will have their names inscribed in proper tablets.

Trusting that a notice of the report with an appeal will find an early insertion in the columns of your esteemed Journal.

Yours etc.,
KALYANANDA,
Hon Secretary.

The Ramkrishna Mission Sevasram Kankhal P. O. Shaharanpur Dist.

FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE AT TEMPLE FAIRS.

The Manager of the Dakone Temp'e, in a letter to the Honorary Secretary of St. John Ambulance Brigade Hindu Division (S. S. L.) acknowledges the great help which pilgrims received from the Ambulance volunteers during the recent Manakthari Purnima Fair at Dakore. The mere presence of the volunteers was sufficient, says the letter, to creates confidence in the minds of the pilgrims and remove anxiety from their minds about the safety of their persons.

The Honorary Secretary proposes to send a squad for free ambulance service to Pandharpur and Alandi this week. Their chief difficulty, he adds, is to collect founds for the purpose.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SMART ATTIRE
FOR THE
LADY OF TASTE.
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VALABH PATEL,
LADIES' DRESSMAKER
(20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE)
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Can confidently place their orders for the Coming Season in my hands and I guarantee to make
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of the latest styles,
FAULTLESS FIT & FINISH.
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Another Triumph in Food-Production.
SALFON
A SUPREMELY INVIGORATING AND RENEWING FOOD-DRINK WITH UNIQUE REMEDIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND A FINE CREAMY DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR.
SALFON is not an imitation of tea, coffee, or anything else: It stands by itself as the only real solution of a difficult dietetic problem. For it supplies the most essential elsements of food in the form of
A DELIGHTFULLY APPETISING NONPOISONOUS FOOD-DRINK—AT LAST!
SALFON does not clog and constipate like cocoa, nor injure digestion and nerves like tea and coffee. On the contary it gives the system the priceless alkaline elements for lack of which so many people endure ill-health in one form or another. No one car form a fair estimate of this unique product who has not tested it.
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Full and highly interesting particulars,
AGENTS WANTED
Invigorates without Re-action.
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BALMUKAND ROY & Co.,
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TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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MAX AS CARICATURIST.

NOT OVERAWED BY HIS MODEL.

All good works of art lose much by reproduction, especially when, as in this case, the reproductions are far smaller than the originals. But for six shillings we cannot expect to have more than a pleasant reminder of fifty caricatures; and that we get in this book writes the "Times" in reviewing "Fifty Caricatures" by Mr. Max Beerbohm. Indeed, they are unusually well reproduced for the money; and they give us something even of the beauty of the artist's finest works. For "Max" would not be the best of all caricaturists if his caricatures were not beautiful, and it is because they are beautiful with a beauty never irrelevant that they give us so much delight. Take, for instance, the caricature of Signor d'Annunzio standing in ecstasy between two white Doric pillars with a background of dark cypresses. Here it is not merely the man but also the ecstasy that is caricatured; and the ecstasy, to be caricatured, must first be expressed. It is expressed in the beauty of line and in the very spacing, like the ecstasy of a Rishi in a Chinese picture. But we laugh because the Rishi himself is an absurd little marionette who seems to be made lifelike by the skill of the artist. This caricature lets us into the secret of Mr. Beerbohm's method. At the first glance all his figures look like mechanical dolls; and because they start with no illusion of life they surprise us afterwards with their extreme lifelikeness. The more we look at them the more we see their likeness to the reality; indeed, the living victim reminds us of his caricature as much as the caricature reminds us of him. It is as if Mr. Beerbohm had created a rival to him, as if nature in him were trying to emulate the absurdity of the artist's idea.

AN IDEALIST.

Most caricaturists are overawed by the model. They draw from it as if they were drawing a partrait and then they exaggerate certain features to show that it is a caricature. But since they begin with illusion those exaggerations seem merely to violate that illusion, and, if we lough at all, it is as we laugh at a comedian with a false red nose. But Mr. Beerbohm is not overawed by his model. He never copies it, but only gets a comic idea from it; and he trusts to the vivacity of this idea to oust our own notions of the reality from our minds. It could never do that if it tried to compete with the reality in the way of illusion, but it succeeds just because it seems to be independent of the reality, because it never refers us back to the victim himself. In fact, Mr. Beerbohm is an idealist, and in his work corrects the error and removes the irrelevances of nature. She never produces a perfect absurdity, but only hints at it; and Mr. Beerbohm creates something new out of her hints. And yet, like all good artists and like all true idealists, he is always inspired by nature, except when he fails. He exaggerates, not to raise a laugh by exaggeration, but for the sake of emphasis; and therefore he always exaggerates the essential. His idea of a real person is not a new fantasy, for we recognize the truth of it; and it is this recognition that gives us pleasure. But for that his caricatures would be like jingles of words without sense; as it is they are like jingles in which the sense seems to fit the sound by an extraordinary piece of luck. There is nothing we expect less than a vivid likeness to reality in these extravagant puppets; yet that is just what we find in them, even if we have never seen the originals, even if there are no originals and the puppets merely express the artist's idea. He can draw the Nineteenth Century or the *Spectator* or Tariff Reform so that we recognize the likeness, if not to our own idea of these abstractions or institutions, at least to his. And that is all that we need to enjoy them. It is often said that Mr. Beerbohm's fun is always pleasant, but we should like to have the opinion of some of his victims on that point. He seems perfectly calm himself; but he has his convictions and expresses them without regard for anyone's feelings. If that were not so, he would not be the artist he is. But his art ould be spoilt by any taint of personal malice, and that we never find in it. It is not our own ill-nature that makes us enjoy it even when it hits hardest, but the power of the artist; and even the victim must enjoy that if he can enjoy art at all.

PROFESSOR DOWDEN'S LIBRARY.

FAMOUS COLLECTION TO BE SOLD.

The announcement that the greater portion of the library formed by the late Professor Edward Dowden, the well-known literateur of Trinity College, Dublin, is to be sold in London this autumn, will interest the "mere book lover" no less than the collector writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

With remarkable judgment and insight, Professor Dowden collected rare books and autographs for many years, and at his death possessed over 20,000 volumes. He had a great knowledge of books, and his library included choice and rare issues in almost every branch of literature, from the very earliest efforts of the printer to the scarcer examples of the nineteenth-century poets.

The incunabula include a collection of quaint and rare volumes, while Professor Dowden delighted in the rich period of the seventeenth century, and he owned a great number of early plays, broadsides, and privately issued Court poetry that had romantic interest and some literary merit. Upon his shelves were to be found practically all the rare or curious books on witchcraft, books with fascinating doctrines and unusual titles, and the collection in this department is regarded by experts as unique.

Folklore, ancient travel, and the charming productions of Elizabethan singers, attracted him, and many stately volumes and fine examples of these from one of the chief sections.

Professor Dowden, always farseeking and speculative, purchased years before the "rise" many hundreds of the delightful small engraved books of the eighteenth century in French literature, with the plates in the earliest state, and in the original bindings These books are to-day, of course, extremely valuable, and spirited competition may be expected when they art put up.

SHELLEY RARITIES.

It was, however, in the nineteenth century that Professor Dowden specialised. He built up a wonderful and complete range of foreign rarities, with particular attention to German literature, but the greater interest of his collction lies in the extraordinary value of his nineteenth century poetry. There are many of the very scarcest and most obscure volumes of the early issues of Shelley, Byron, and Keats. He acquired fine examples of pamphlets of which only two or three others are known, and some absolutely unique items. With wrappers preserved, pages uncut, and the elusive "labels" intact, it would be difficult to find in any collection such a flawless array of the work of the three great singers.

During his labours on "The Life of Shelley," Professor Dowden traced hitherto unknown manuscripts and letters, unearthed intimate stories, and gathered a quantity of documents which were of personal interest in Shelley's life. One of the most important items of this kind is a series of pathetic autograph letters of Harriet, the hapless childwife of the poet. There are, in the letters, treasurable sentences and words filled with pathos, and they are, apart from their rarity, of great importance in the study of Shelley's life.

THE GREAT VICTORIANS.

In his work as scholar, critic, and poet, Professor Dowden discussed books and poetry through the medium of the post, with Tennyson, the Brownings, Rossetti, Swinburne, Walt Whitman, Stevenson, and other authors, and this brought him many autograph letters of great interest and value. A vigorous ballad, full of lilting rhyme and patriotic sentiment, written in opposition to Home Rule by Swinburne, and sent to Professor Dowden, if it were published, would make interesting reading at the present day.

Professor Dowden also accumulated many fragments of the original manuscripts of Lamb, Wordsworth, Coleridge Crabbe, and hundreds of closely-written pages of Southey, together with unique copies of their works, with autograph presentations on the fly-leaves or marginal annotations.

A LUCKY COLLECTOR.

Professor Dowden possessed "collector's luck," and was extremely fortunate in his "finds." For a few pence he bought two ponderous volumes of Donney's original verse in manuscript, and, after a chase and the spending of two coppers, he became owner of a copy of the "Refutation of Deism," one of the rarest and most valuable of all suppressed books. Examination showed that pamphlet had belonged to the author (Shelley) himself. The work was inscribed by the poet to "his beloved Mary"—Mary Wollstonecraft, his second wife—and the margins were generously annotated in the poet's hand.

The copy is now in the British Museum, sold to the authorities by Professor Dowden for £25, although its value, of course, is at least £800, and would readily command this at auction. Few copies of this book in the original state are known, and neither Mr. Buxton Forman nor Mr. Gosee possess the book. Professor Dowden, by an old accident, discovered two copies, both in Dublin; one was the copy described above, whilst the other was a gift from Shelley to Hookham, the publisher.

T-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
THICK OXTAIL SOUP.
ALEXANDRA COLD FISH.
STUFFED CUCUMBERS AU CORDON BLUE.
YORKSHIRE HOTPOT.
SWISS CHEESE TOASTS.
MANGO MERINGUE.

Oxtail, As. 4; Fish, As. 6; Mutton, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 8; Kidneys, As. 3; Potato, As. 2; Eggs. As. 6; Odds & Ends, As. 3; Total Rs. 2-8.

THICK OXTAIL SOUP.

This can quite well be made with a tail only, which should be joined, each joint crushed with a chopper and set in a pan, with a good large cupful of mixed vegetables and a tablespoonful of fat saute them all well and then moisten with two cupfuls of water and a glass of sherry or marsala. Cover and cook this till it is reduced to almost a glaze, now add another cupful of water, bring all to the boil, carefully skim and strain. Cook together a tablespoonful of butter and cornflour till brown, add the stock gradually, flavouring to taste and the vegetables rubbed through a sieve.

ALEXANDRA FISH; COLD.

Cook the fish in as little water as possible in a covered pan with a little butter, pepper and salt, grated onion and a small chilli. While hot remove from the bones and make it into little rolls. Turn the stock into a white sauce with gelatine added and half fill some little china moulds; stand a roll of fish upright in each. Serve garnished with green butter made by pounding parsley and a few drops of lime juice together with butter and rubbing it through a sieve. Fill up the mould with a puree of fell flavoured tomto puree.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS.

Cut a large sized cucumber into pieces 2 inches deep. Set them to simmer in salted water for ¼ of an hour. Peel them carefully and remove the seeds. Make some well flavoured mince of any meat, game or poultry available, set each piece of cucumber on a fried crouton, fill it with the mince and garnish with whipped creamy potato.

YORKSHIRE HOTPOT.

Cut 2 lbs of neck of mutton into neat chops, using the bones cut from the end to make some stock for the dish. Set the mutton in a Casserole with three kidneys well washed and skinned, 6 onions, four or five potatoes sliced a green chilli and two large spoonfuls of fat. Cover closely and set it by the side of the fire for the whole to saute gently, giving it a good shake now and again, for 20 minutes. Now add enough stock to well cover it all; season with pepper and salt, close firmly and set it in a moderate oven to cook for at least two hours. Serve in the Casserole.

SWISS CHEESE TOASTS.

Mix with two tablespoonfuls of undiluted preserved milk, the same of grated cheese, one of liquid butter, a dessertspoonful of made mustard, a saltspoonful of salt and Nepaul pepper and two well beaten eggs; stir till smooth Fill small china moulds with the mixture, set them in a shallow pan of water to cook in the oven till they are set; turn them on to toasts the same size and sprinkle with grated cheese.

MANGO MERINGUE.

Mix a large breakfast cupful of fresh or tinned mango Pulp with a tablespoonful of butter, the juice of one or two limes, sugar to taste and a little sherry or brandy if liked; rub through a sieve and add the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Line a pie dish with short crust decorating the edge prettily, pour in the mixture and bake in a quick oven for about 20 minutes. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with castor sugar and lime juice, place on the top of the hot pudding, edge well with castor sugar, garnish with glace fruits and set in the oven to harden and turn a pale biscuit colour.

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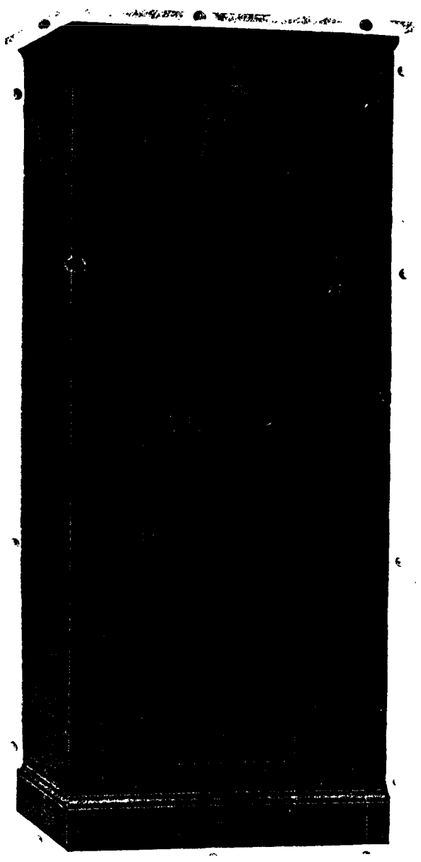

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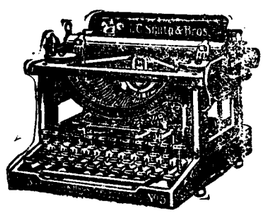

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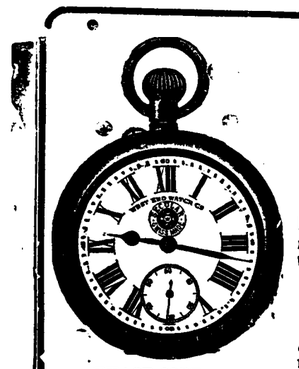

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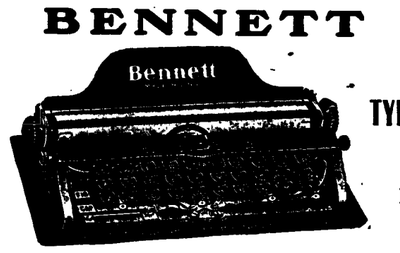
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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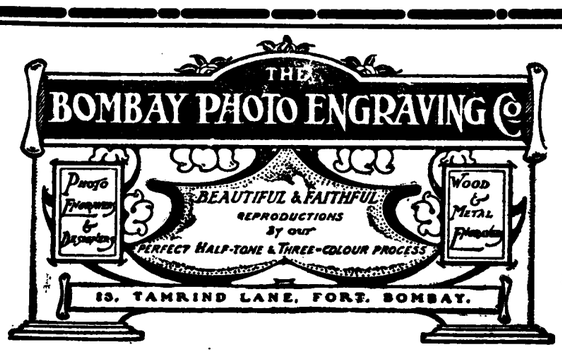

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